



Best Practice & Design Pattern pour les langages du Web sémantique

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Wimmics

Plan

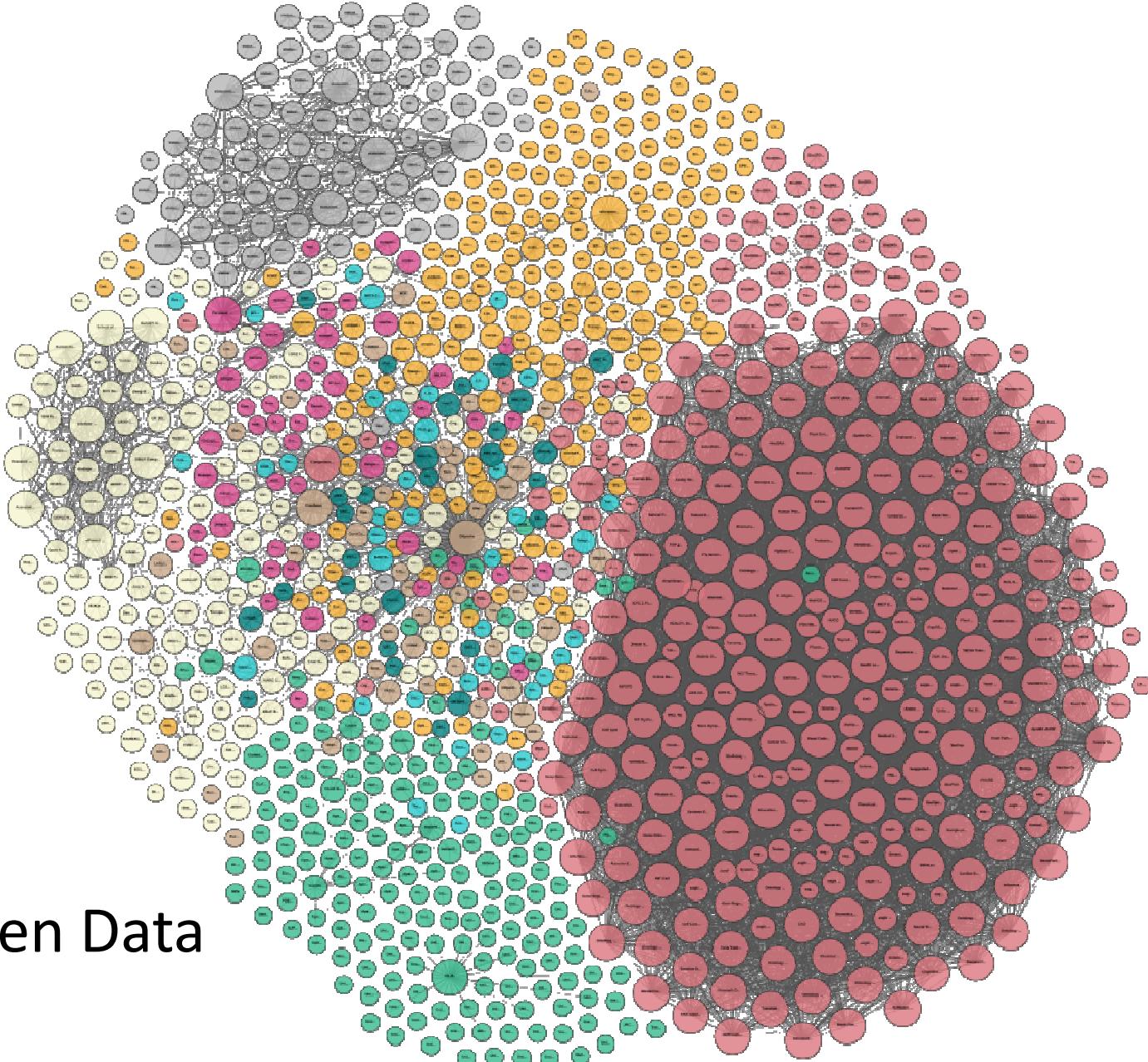
1. RDF : Resource Description Framework
 2. RDFS : RDF Schema
 3. SPARQL : RDF Query Language
-
- <http://wimmics.inria.fr/lectures>

Motto

RDF c'est simple ...

... et cela permet de faire des choses complexes

Ledges	
Cross Domain	
Geography	
Government	
Life Sciences	
Linguistics	
Media	
Publications	
Social Networking	
User Generated	
Incoming Links	
Outgoing Links	



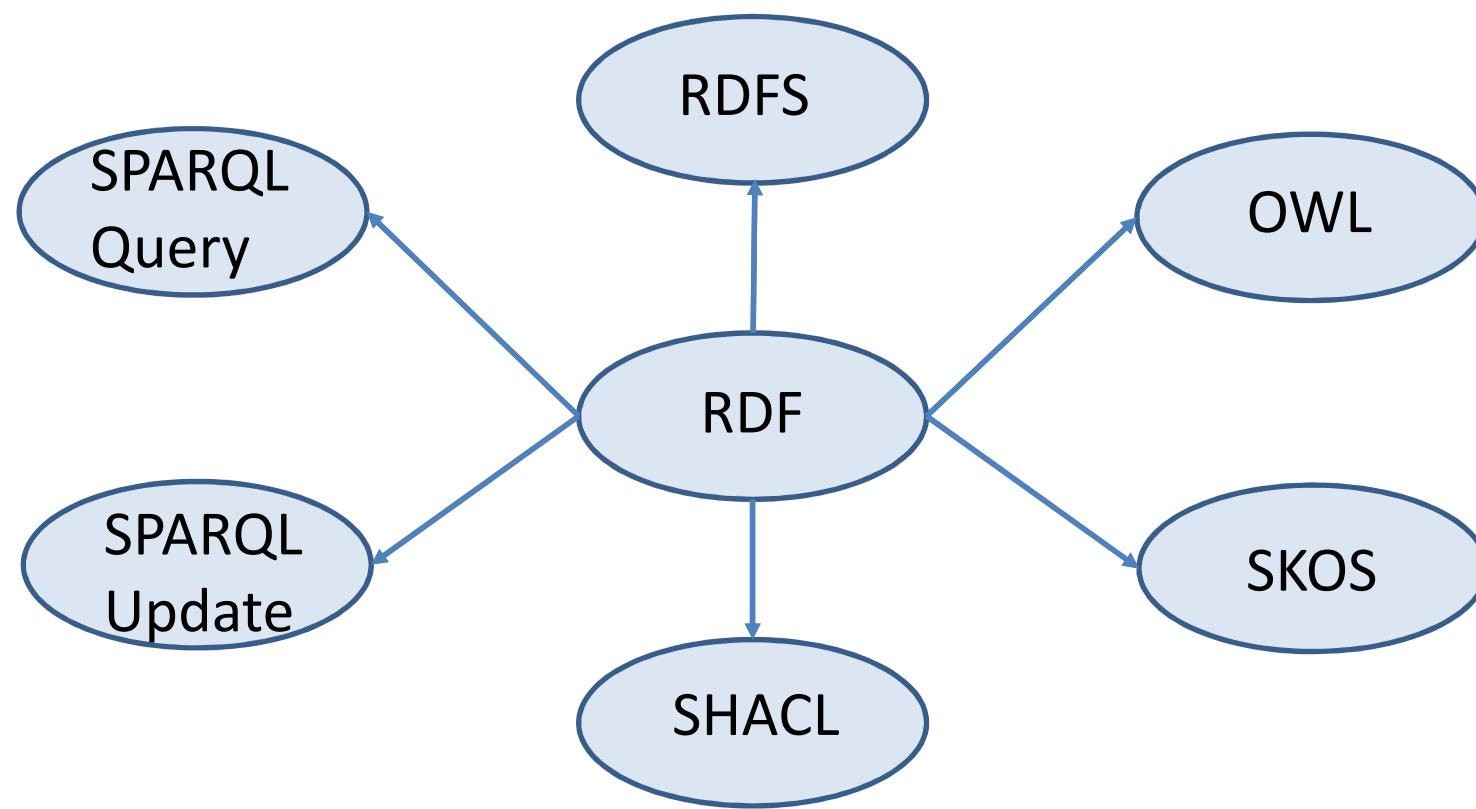
Linked Open Data Cloud

SPARQL Template Transformation Language

4

"Linking Open Data cloud diagram 2017, by Andrejs Abele, John P. McCrae, Paul Buitelaar, Anja Jentzsch and Richard Cyganiak. <http://lod-cloud.net/>"

Ecosystème RDF



RDF

1. Relation n-aire
2. Liste
3. Dataset
4. AST

RDF

- Graphe orienté étiqueté
- Triple
 - subject property object
- RDF term
 - URI
 - Blank Node
 - Literal
 - XML Schema Datatype

RDF Syntax

- **Turtle**
- RDF/XML
- RDFa
- Trig
- JSON-LD

Triple : relation binaire

subject property object

us:mobile us:move 100

move(mobile, 100)

Relation n-aire

- La vitesse du mobile est 100 km/h

move(mobile, 100, km/h)

- John est à Marseille le 5/7/2017

location(John, Marseille, 2017-7-5)

« Triple » n-aire ?

- La vitesse du mobile est 100 km/h

mobile move 100 -- km/h

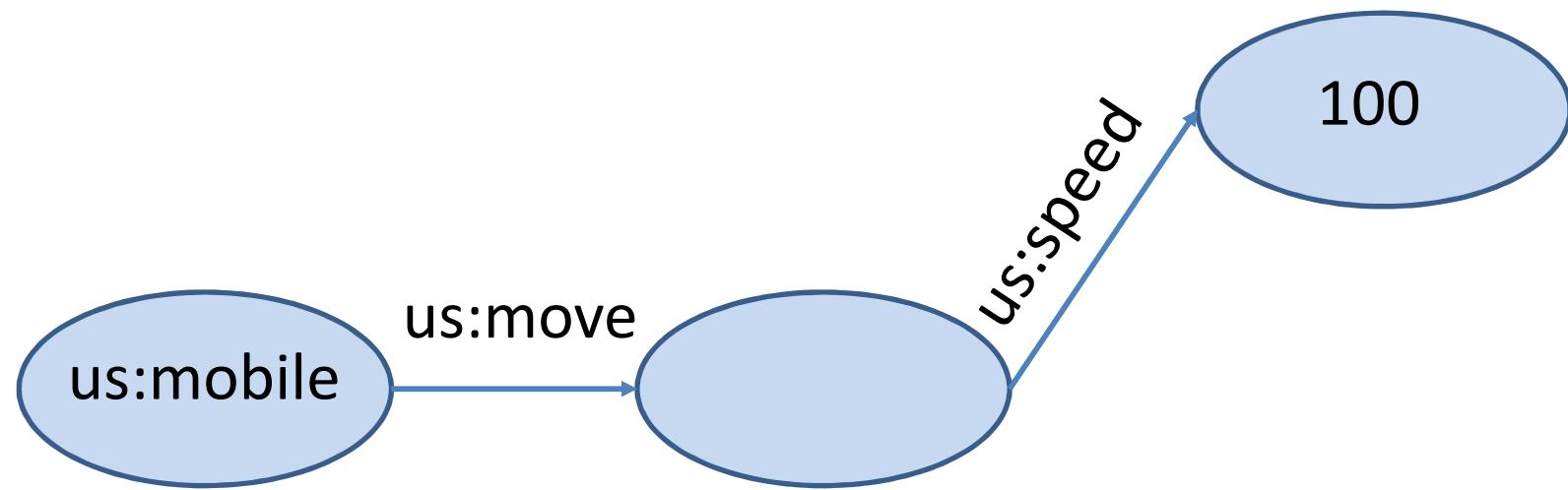
- John est à Marseille le 5/7/2017

John location Marseille -- 2017-7-5

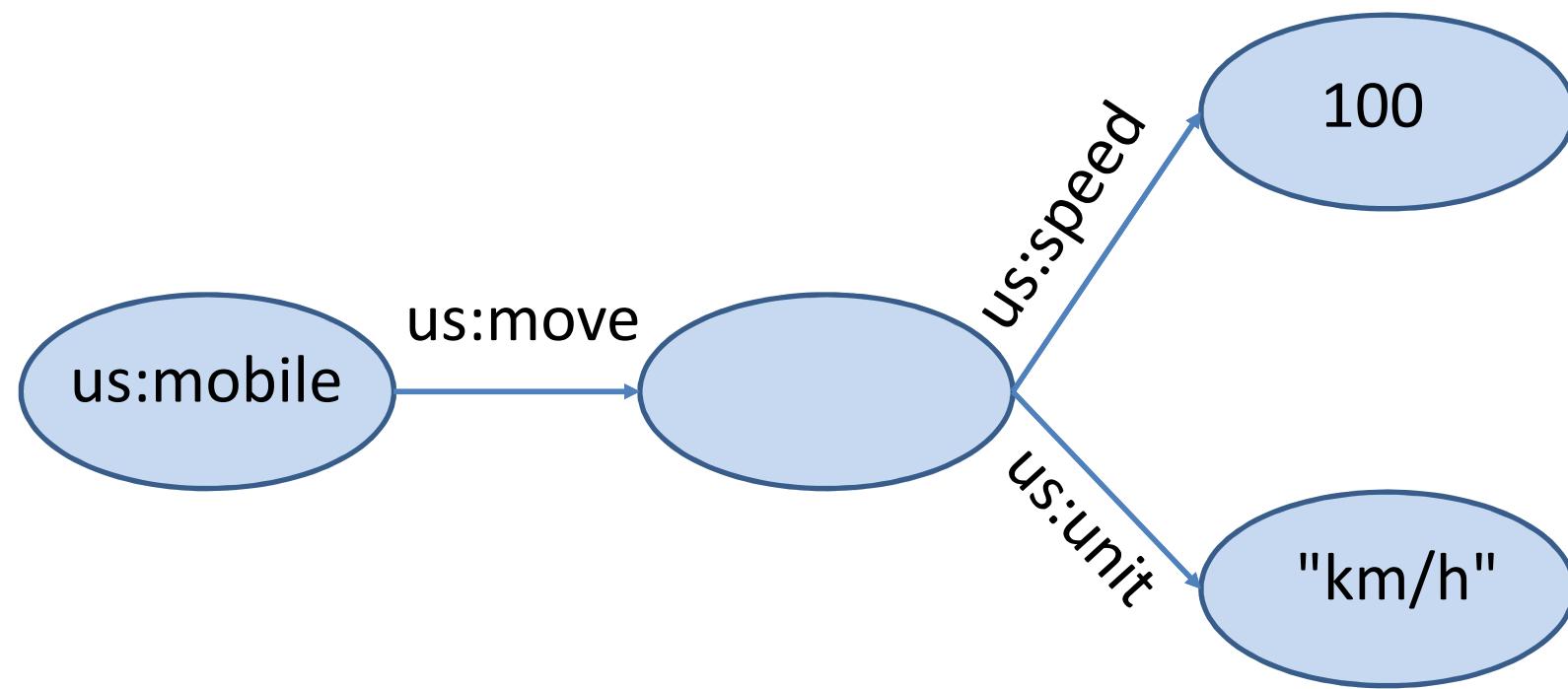
Relation n-aire (1)



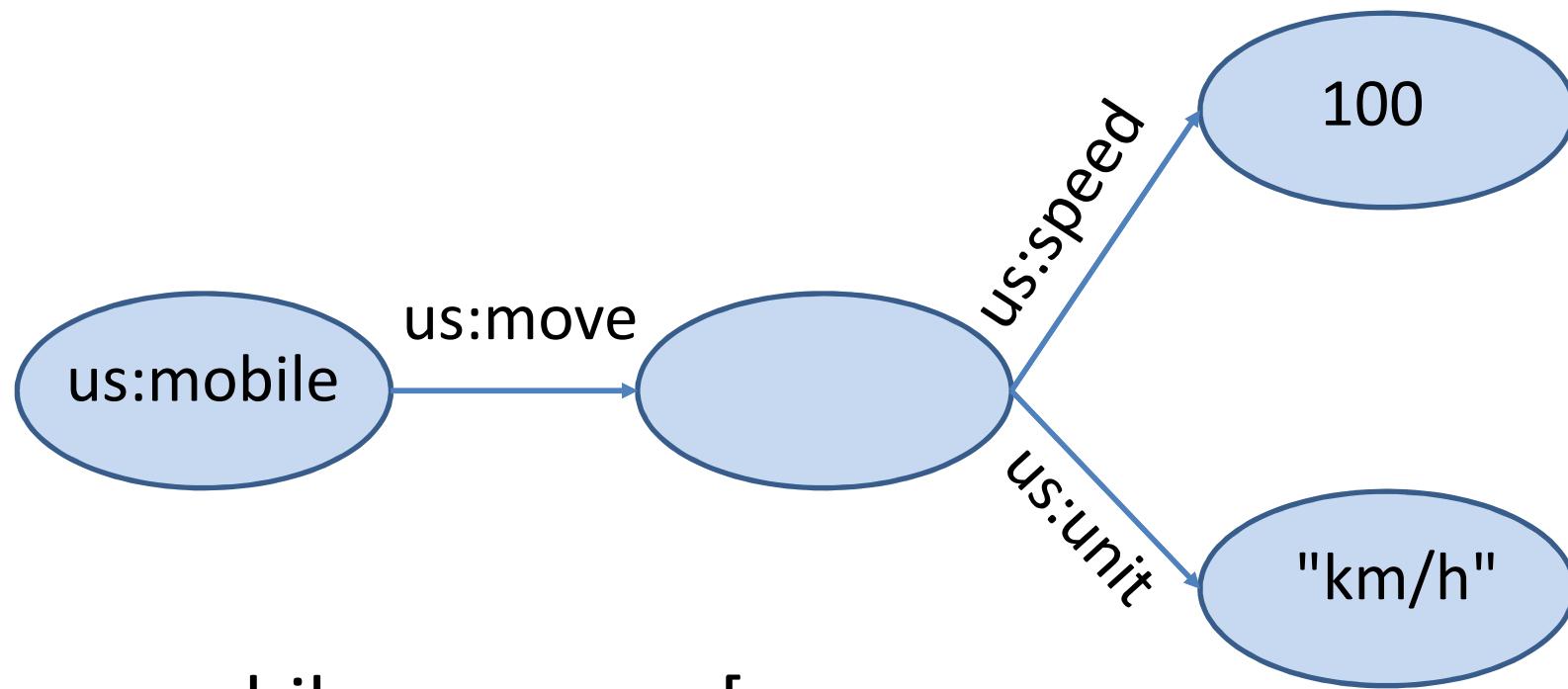
Relation n-aire (1)



Relation n-aire (1)

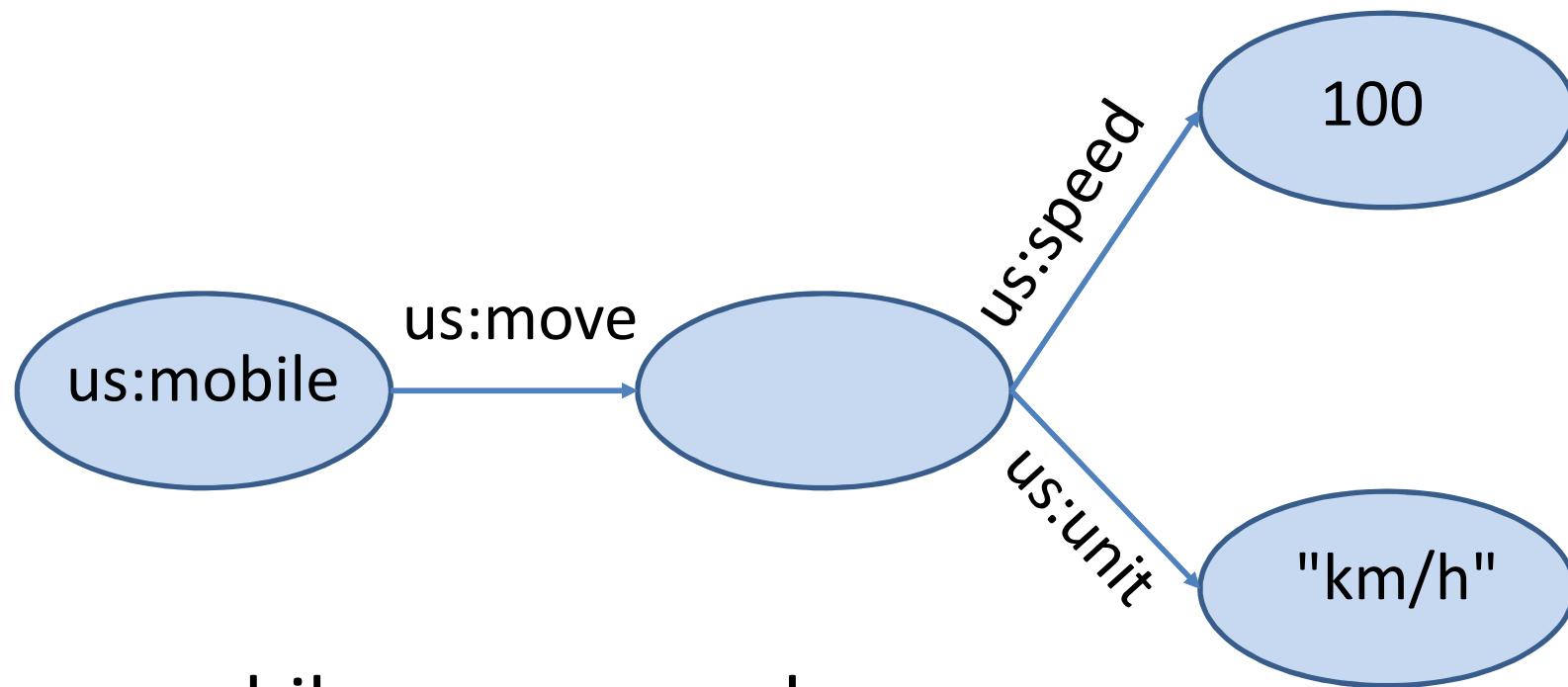


Relation n-aire (1)



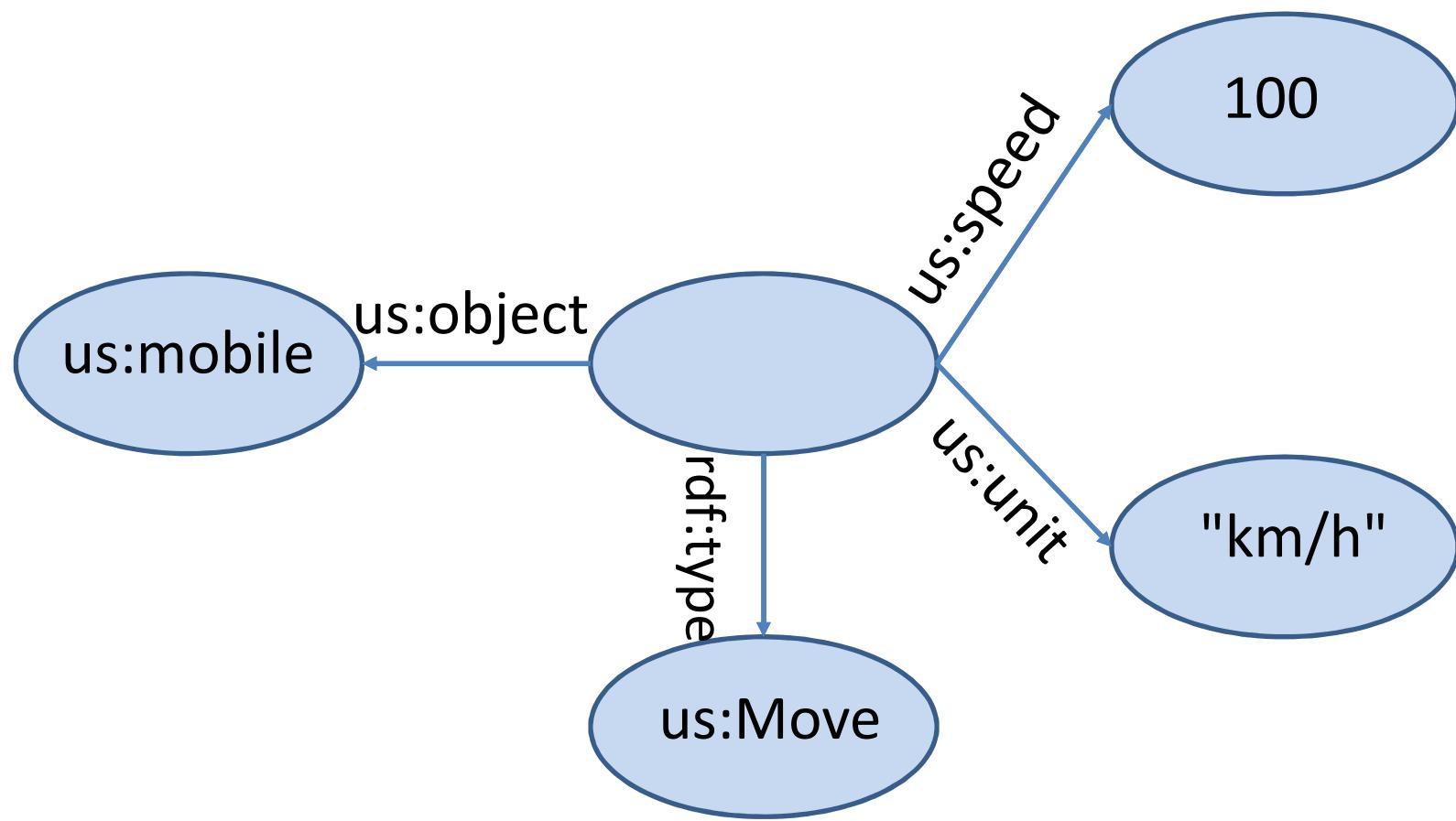
```
us:mobile us:move [  
    us:speed 100 ;  
    us:unit "km/h" ] .
```

Relation n-aire (1)

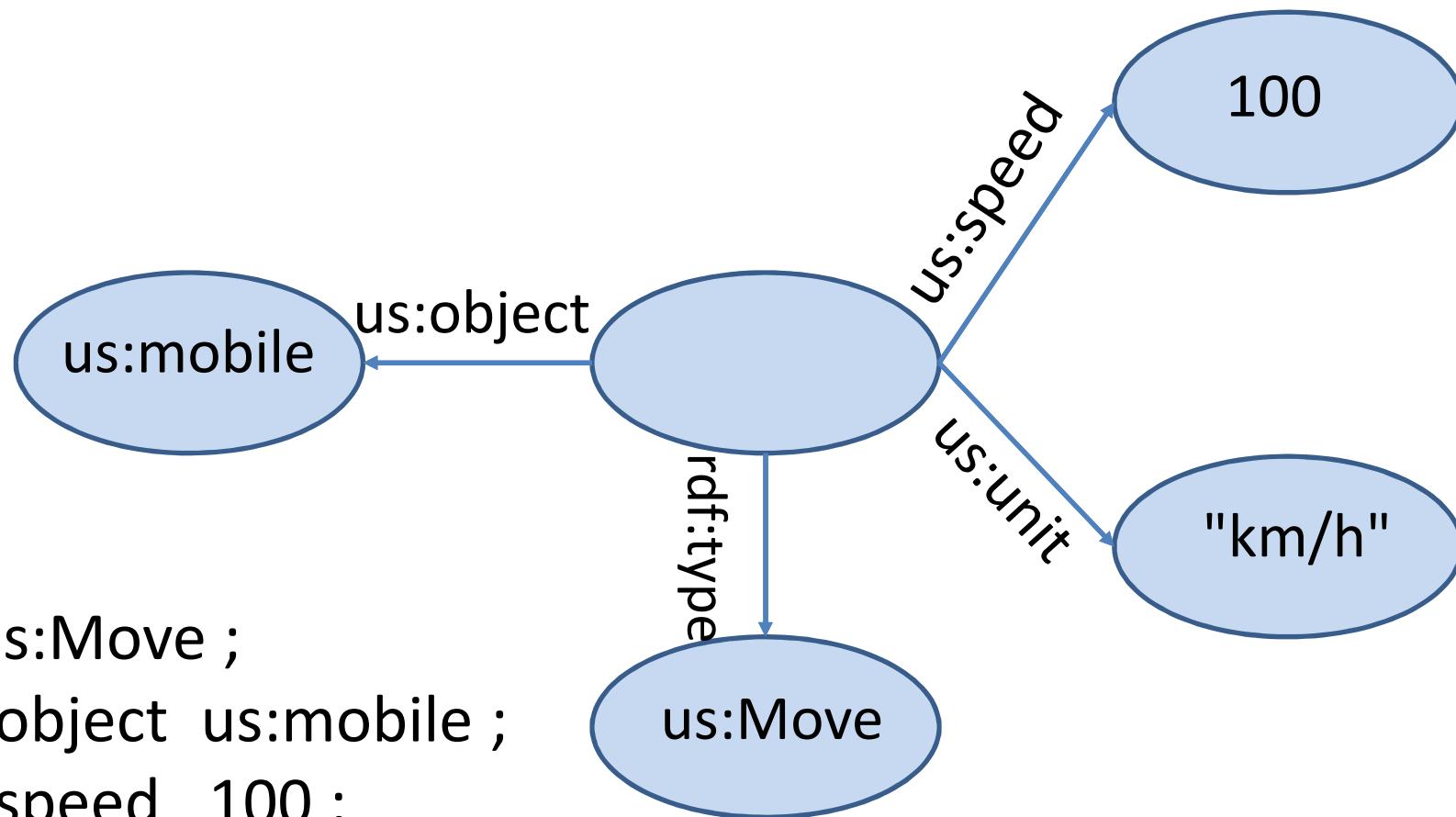


```
us:mobile us:move _:b .  
_:b us:speed 100 ;  
    us:unit \"km/h\" .
```

Relation n-aire (2)



Relation n-aire (2)

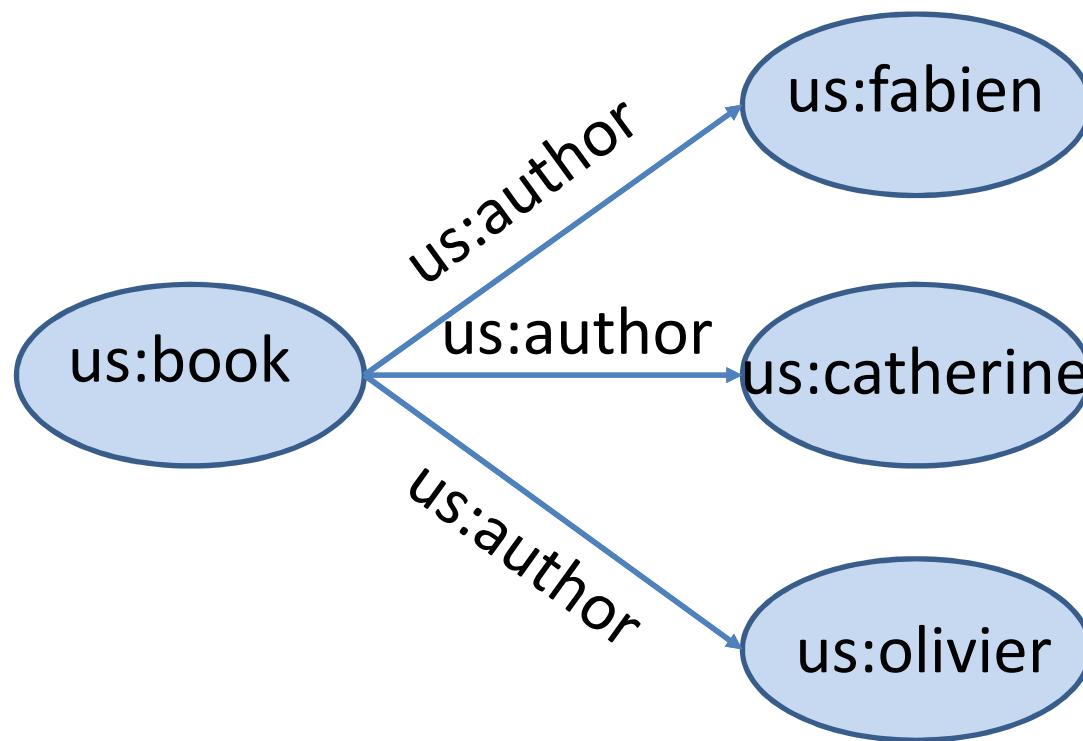


```
[ a us:Move ;  
  us:object us:mobile ;  
  us:speed 100 ;  
  us:unit   "km/h" ] .
```

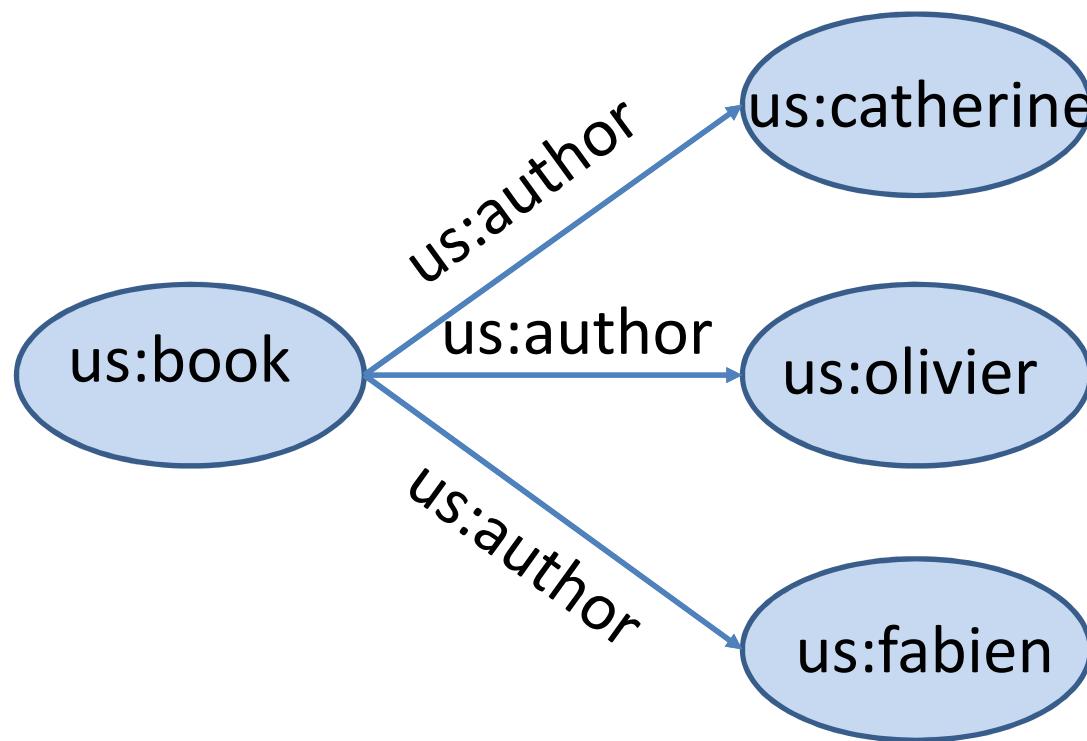
Relation n-aire (3)

us:mobile us:speed "100"^{^^}unit:kmph

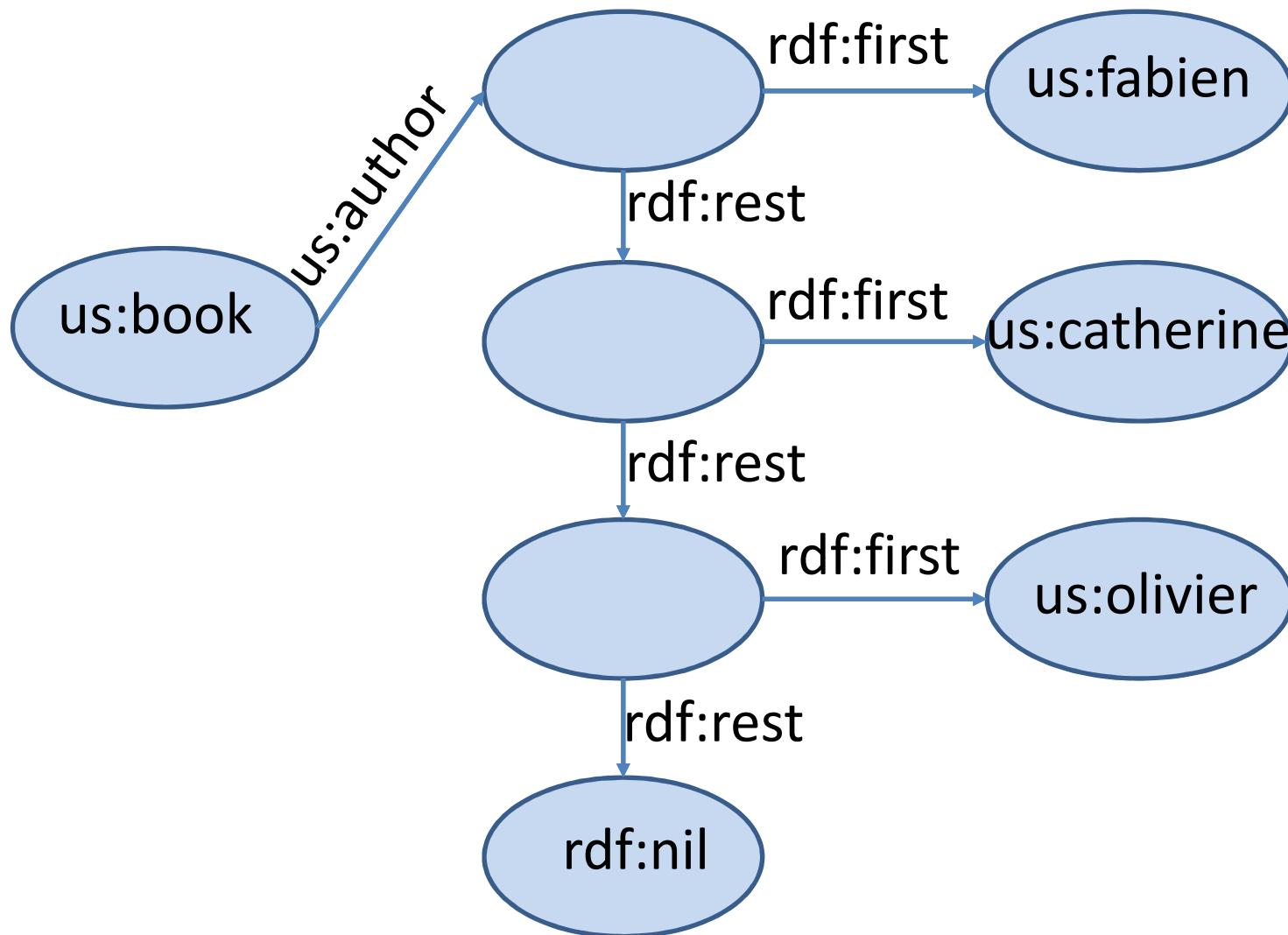
Pas d'ordre sur les arcs



Pas d'ordre sur les arcs



Structure de liste



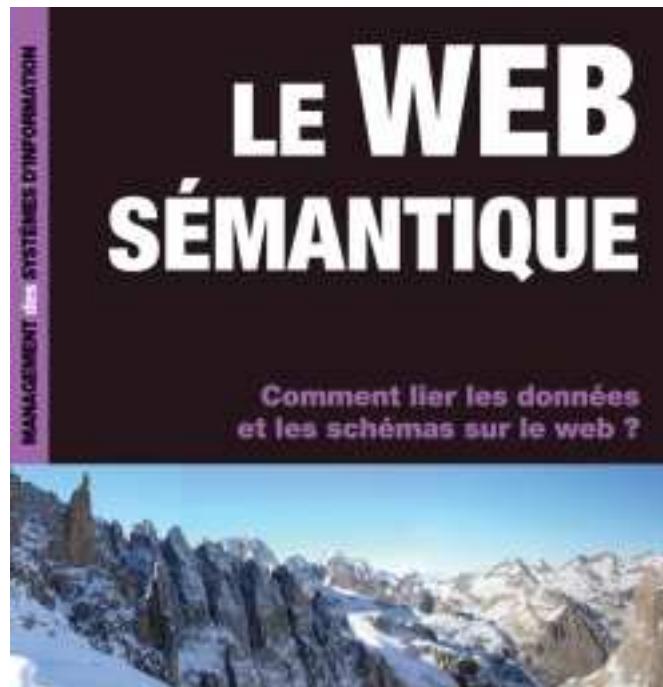
Liste

us:book us:author (us:fabien us:catherine us:olivier)

Liste

us:book us:author (us:fabien us:catherine us:olivier)

```
us:book us:author _:b1 .  
_:b1 rdf:first us:fabien .  
_:b1 rdf:rest _:b2 .  
_:b2 rdf:first us:catherine .  
_:b2 rdf:rest _:b3 .  
_:b3 rdf:first us:olivier .  
_:b3 rdf:rest rdf:nil .
```



RDF Dataset

- Graphe par défaut (default graph)
- Graphes nommés (named graph)

{ $G, (uri_1 \rightarrow G_1), \dots (uri_n \rightarrow G_n) \}$ }

Graphe par défaut

```
ex:James a ex:Lecturer ;  
    foaf:name "James" .
```

```
ex:James a ex:Musician ;  
    foaf:name "Jimmy" .
```

Graphes nommés

```
graph ex:g1 {  
    ex:James a ex:Lecturer ;  
    foaf:name "James" .  
}
```

```
graph ex:g2 {  
    ex:James a ex:Musician ;  
    foaf:name "Jimmy" .  
}
```

Graphes nommés

```
graph ex:g1 {  
    ex:James a ex:Lecturer ;  
    foaf:name "James" .  
}
```

```
graph ex:g2 {  
    ex:James a ex:Musician ;  
    foaf:name "Jimmy" .  
}
```

Annoter URI de graphe nommé

```
graph ex:g1 {  
    ex:James a ex:Lecturer ;  
    foaf:name "James" .  
}
```

Annoter URI de graphe nommé

```
graph ex:g1 {  
    ex:James a ex:Lecturer ;  
    foaf:name "James" .  
}
```

ex:g1 property value .

Annoter URI de graphe nommé

```
graph ex:g1 {  
    ex:James a ex:Lecturer ;  
        foaf:name "James" .  
}
```

```
ex:g1 ex:date "1930-01-29"^^xsd:date ;  
    ex:author ex:John .
```

Typer URI de graphe nommé

```
graph ex:g1 {  
    ex:James a ex:Lecturer ;  
    foaf:name "James" .
```

```
}
```

ex:g1 a ex:Context .

Annoter URI de graphe nommé

```
graph ex:g1 { ... }
```

```
graph ex:g2 { ... }
```

```
ex:g1 ex:before ex:g2 .
```

Graphes nommés

- Contextualiser les données
- Annoter les URI des graphes nommés
- Modéliser la provenance des données
- Version
- Annotation temporelle

Graphes nommés

- *Les graphes nommés n'ont pas de sémantique !*
- *La relation entre URI et graphe nommé n'a pas de sémantique !*
- *C'est pas très grave ... mais ça limite l'interopérabilité*

Abstract Syntax Tree

Abstract Syntax Tree

- RDF peut représenter des arbres de syntaxe
- Pour annoter des données avec des expressions
- SPIN : format RDF pour SPARQL
- OWL/RDF : format RDF pour OWL
- SHACL : format RDF pour schema

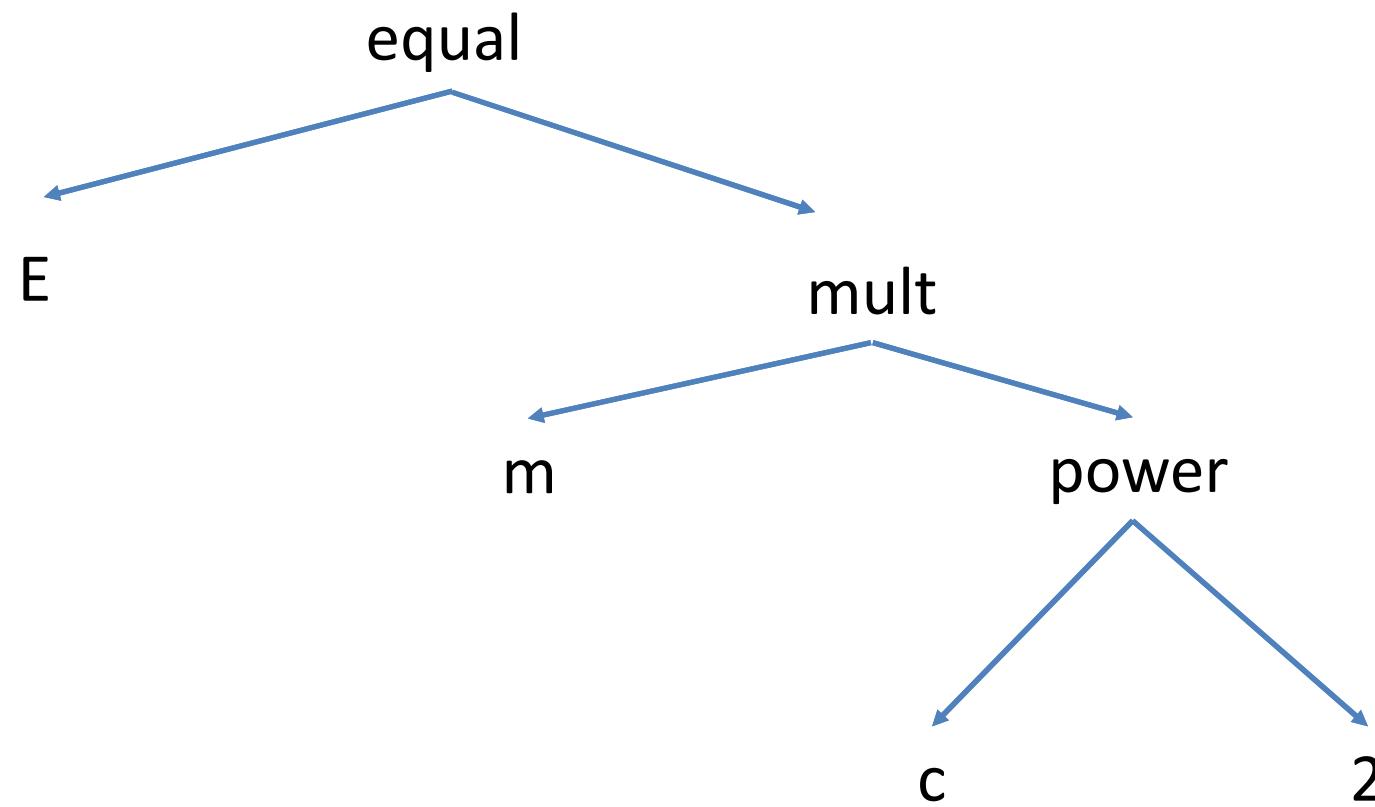
Abstract Syntax Tree

$$E = mc^2$$

`equal(E, mult(m, power(c, 2)))`

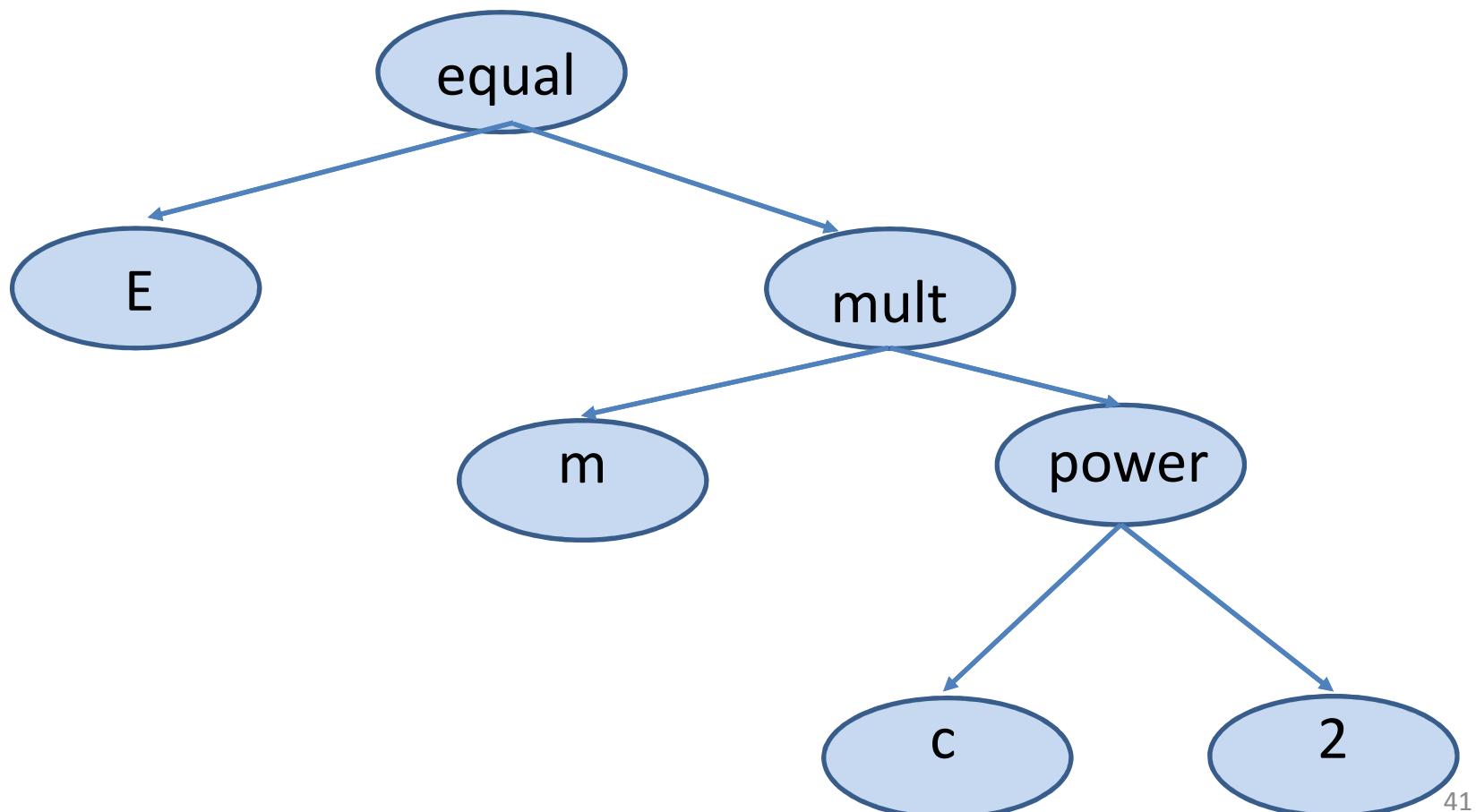
Abstract Syntax Tree

`equal(E, mult(m, power(c, 2)))`



Abstract Syntax Tree

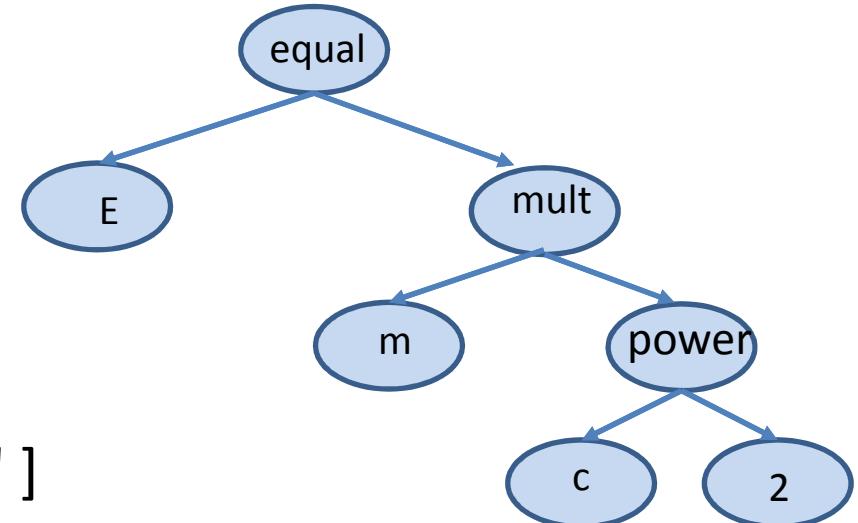
`equal(E, mult(m, power(c, 2)))`



Abstract Syntax Tree

equal(E, mult(m, power(c, 2)))

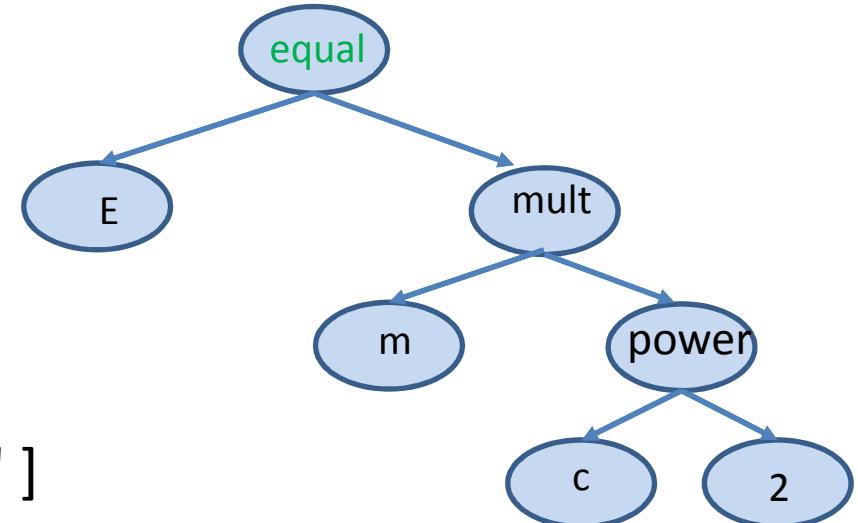
```
[ a st:Equal ; st:args (
    [ a st:Variable ; st:name "E" ]
    [ a st:Mult ; st:args (
        [ a st:Variable ; st:name "m" ]
        [ a st:Power ; st:args (
            [ a st:Variable ; st:name "c" ]
            [ a st:Constant ; st:value 2 ]
        )]
    )]
)]
```



Abstract Syntax Tree

equal(E, mult(m, power(c, 2)))

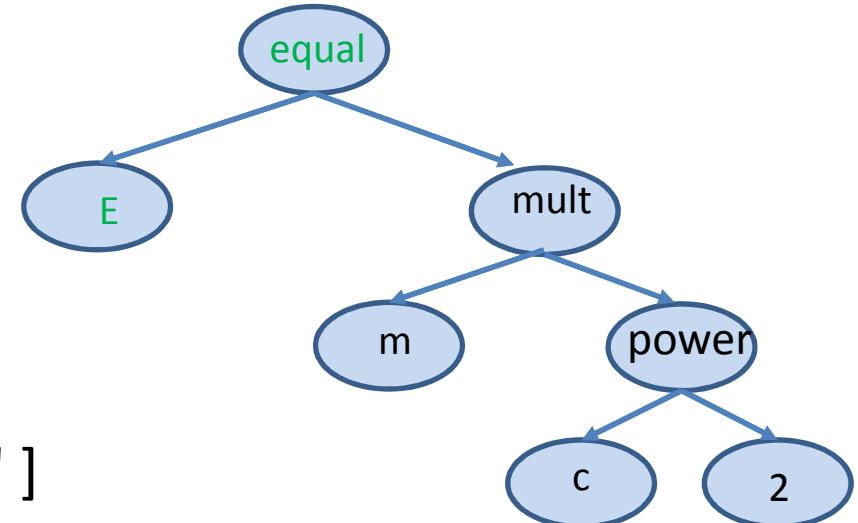
```
[ a st:Equal ; st:args (
  [ a st:Variable ; st:name "E" ]
  [ a st:Mult ; st:args (
    [ a st:Variable ; st:name "m" ]
    [ a st:Power ; st:args (
      [ a st:Variable ; st:name "c" ]
      [ a st:Constant ; st:value 2 ]
    )]
  )]
)]
```



Abstract Syntax Tree

equal(E, mult(m, power(c, 2)))

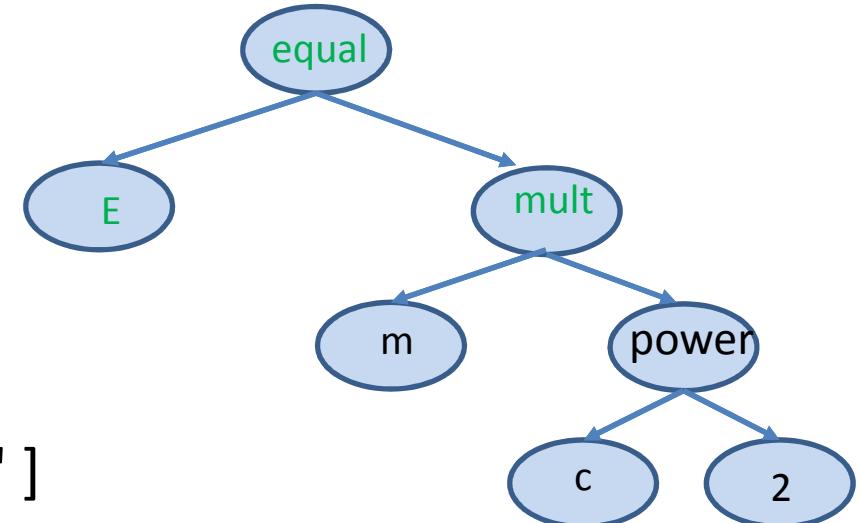
```
[ a st:Equal ; st:args (
  [ a st:Variable ; st:name "E" ]
  [ a st:Mult ; st:args (
    [ a st:Variable ; st:name "m" ]
    [ a st:Power ; st:args (
      [ a st:Variable ; st:name "c" ]
      [ a st:Constant ; st:value 2 ]
    )]
  )]
)]
```



Abstract Syntax Tree

equal(E, mult(m, power(c, 2)))

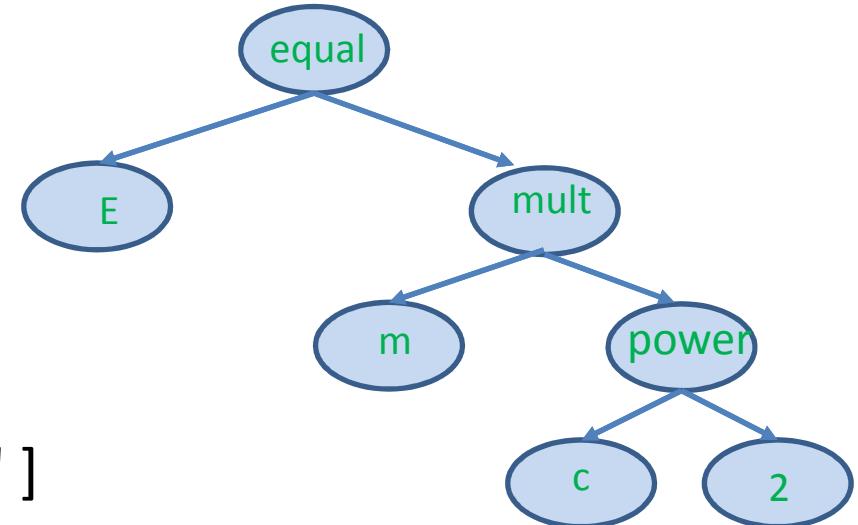
```
[ a st:Equal ; st:args (
  [ a st:Variable ; st:name "E" ]
  [ a st:Mult ; st:args (
    [ a st:Variable ; st:name "m" ]
    [ a st:Power ; st:args (
      [ a st:Variable ; st:name "c" ]
      [ a st:Constant ; st:value 2 ]
    )]
  )]
)]
```



Abstract Syntax Tree

equal(E, mult(m, power(c, 2)))

```
[ a st:Equal ; st:args (
  [ a st:Variable ; st:name "E" ]
  [ a st:Mult ; st:args (
    [ a st:Variable ; st:name "m" ]
    [ a st:Power ; st:args (
      [ a st:Variable ; st:name "c" ]
      [ a st:Constant ; st:value 2 ]
    )]
  )]
)]
```



Plan

1. RDF : Resource Description Framework
2. **RDFS : RDF Schema**
3. SPARQL : RDF Query Language

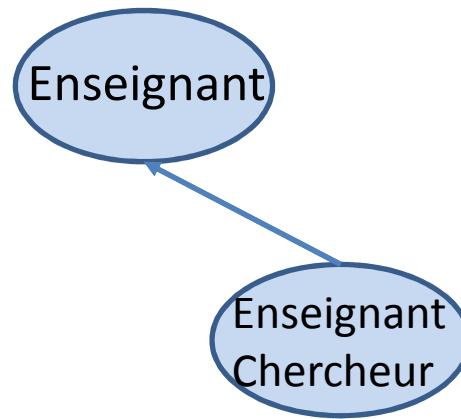
RDFS

1. RDF Schema
2. Héritage multiple & multi instantiation
3. Topic, classe ou instance
4. Bonnes pratiques

RDFS

- Définir le vocabulaire des triples RDF
- Hiérarchie de classes
- Hiérarchie de propriétés
- Signature de propriétés
- RDFS entailment (inférences RDFS)

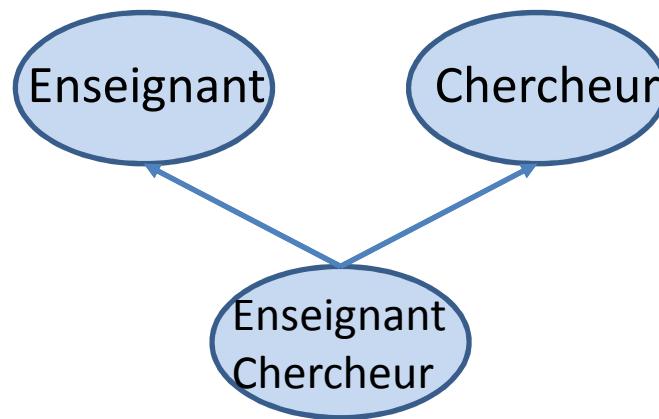
Hiérarchie de classes



us:EnseignantChercheur a rdfs:Class;
rdfs:subClasssOf us:Enseignant .

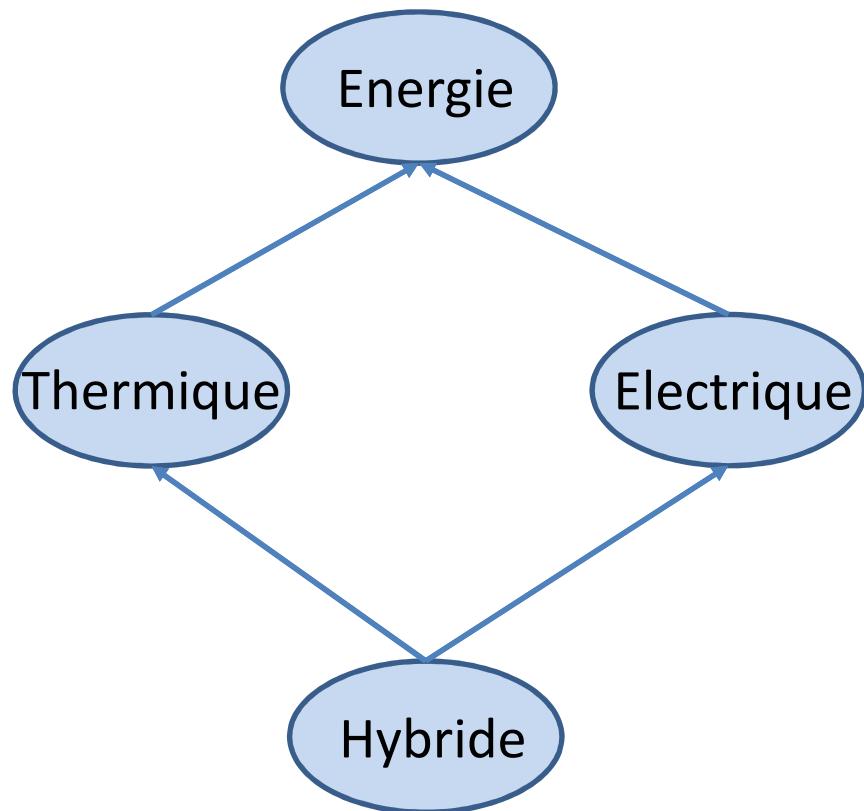
« Héritage multiple »

- Une classe peut spécialiser plusieurs classes



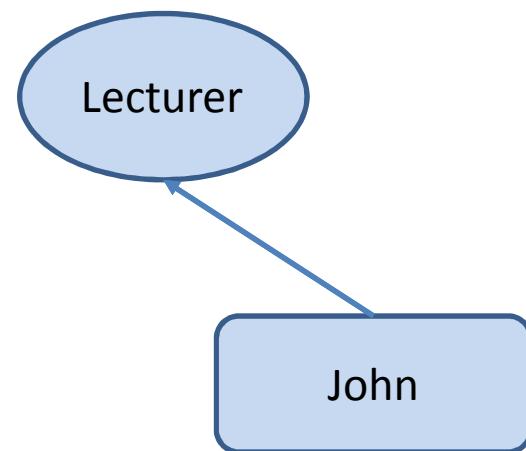
us:EnseignantChercheur **rdfs:subClasssOf**
us:Enseignant, us:Chercheur .

« Héritage multiple »



Instanciation

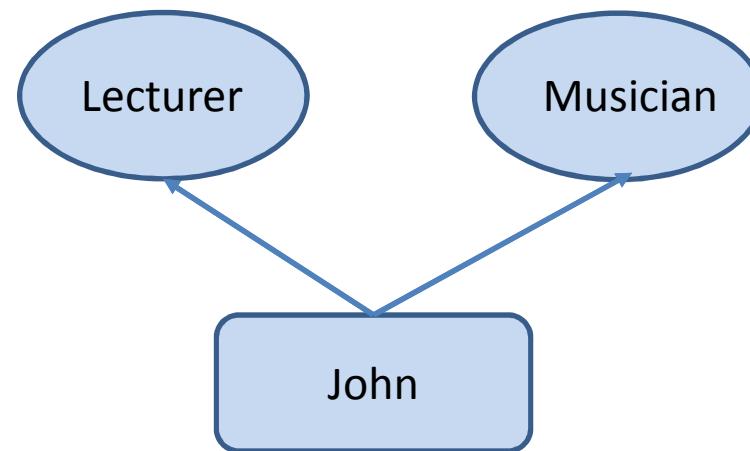
- Une ressource peut avoir un type



ex:John **rdf:type** ex:Lecturer .

Multi instantiation

- Une ressource peut avoir plusieurs types



ex:John rdf:type ex:Lecturer, ex:Musician .

Classe ou Instance

ex:Month a rdfs:Class

- (1) i:January a ex:Month
- (1) i:February a ex:Month

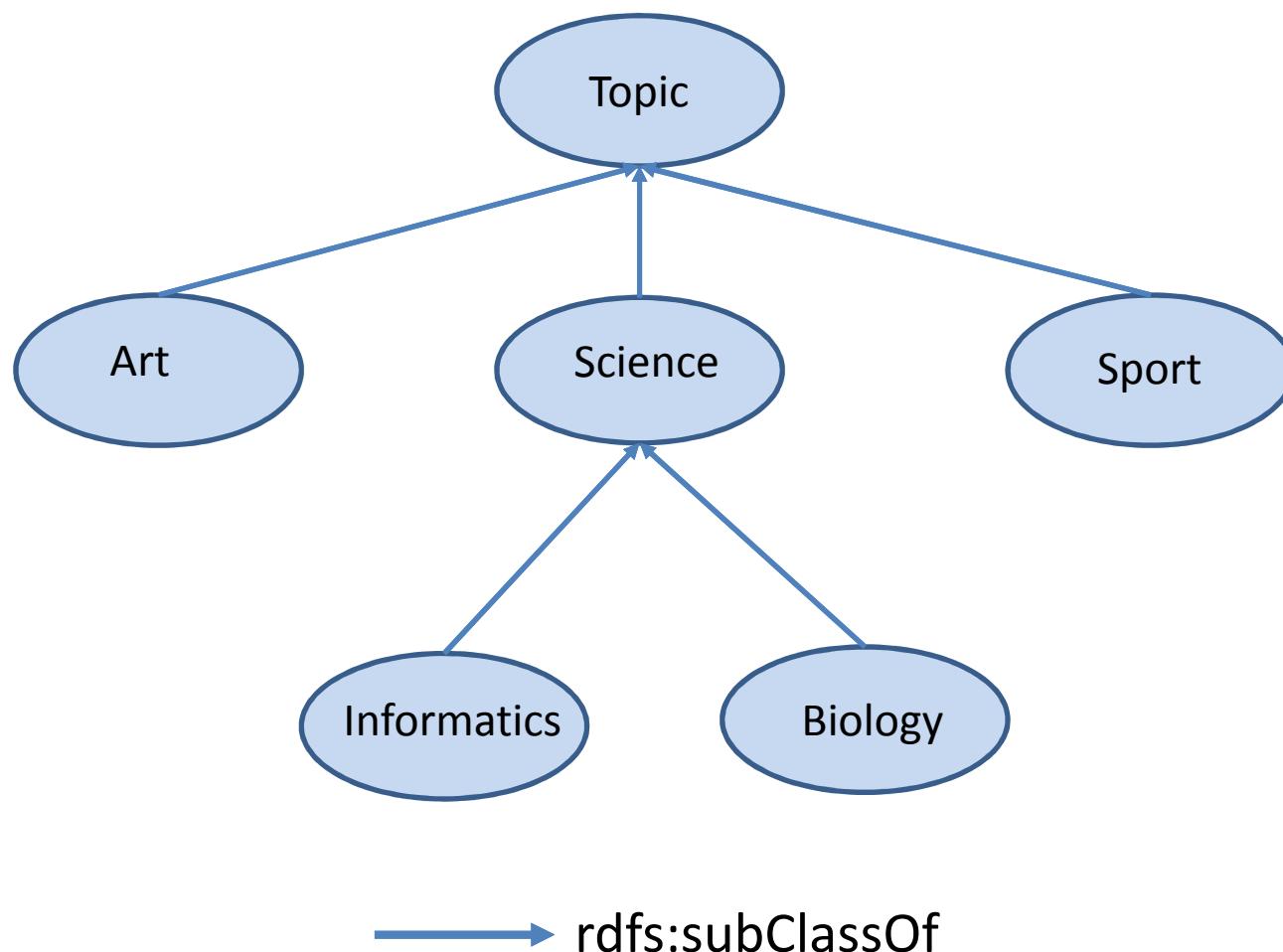
- (2) ex:January rdfs:subClassOf ex:Month
- (2) ex:February rdfs:subClassOf ex:Month

- (2.1) [a ex:January]
- (2.2) i:January a ex:January

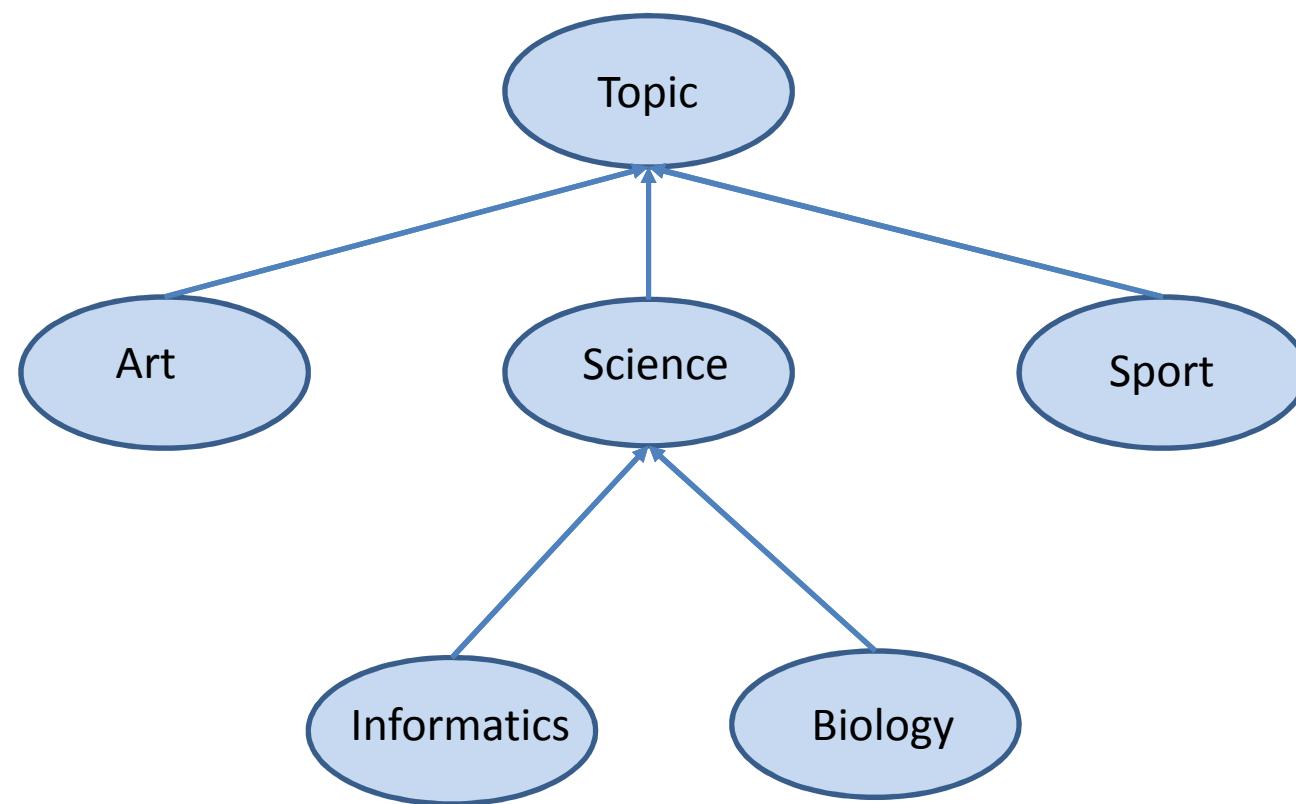
Topic

- Hiérarchie de sujets pour annoter des ressources
- Exemple : annoter des documents avec leur sujet

Topic



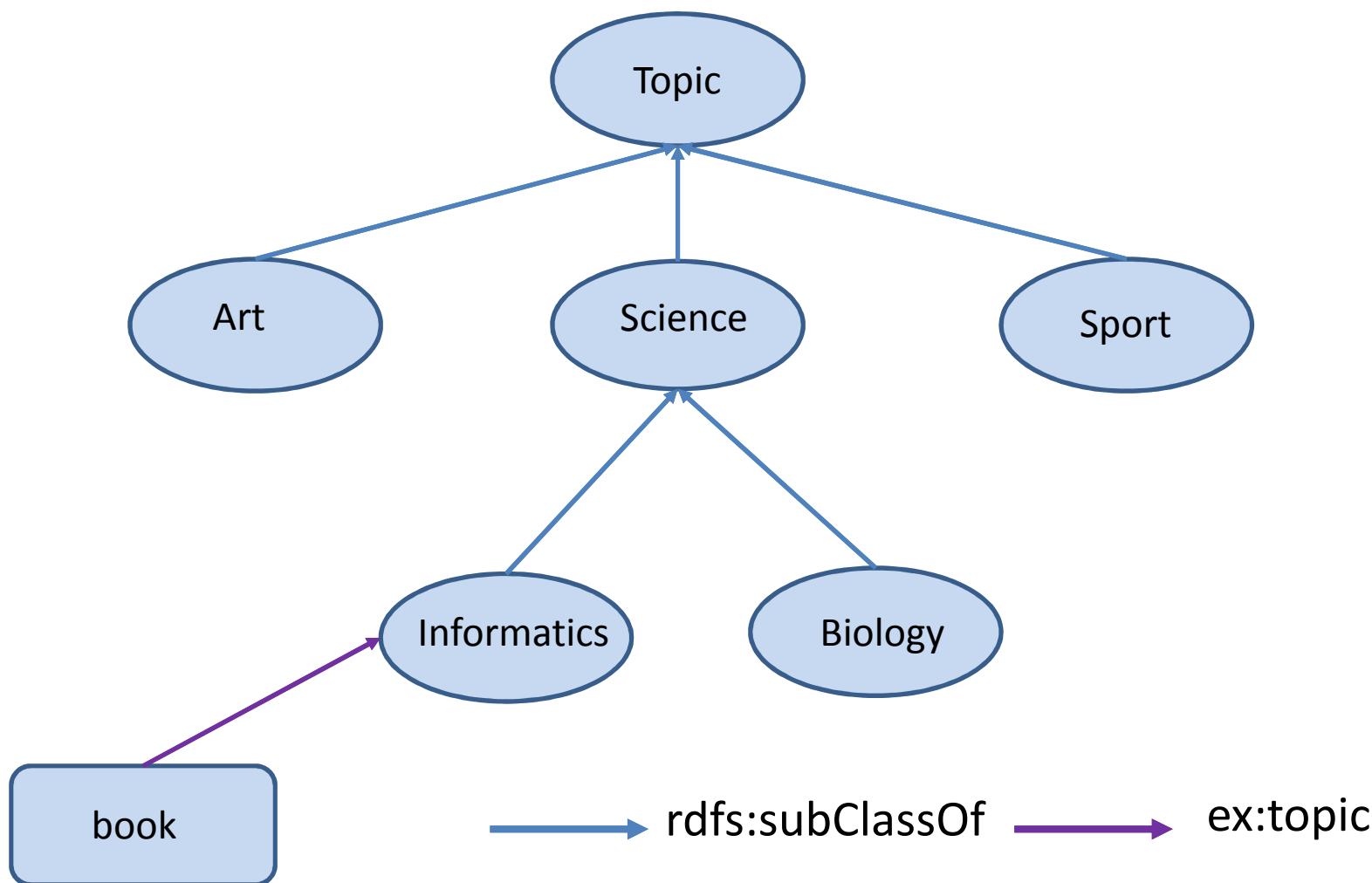
Topic



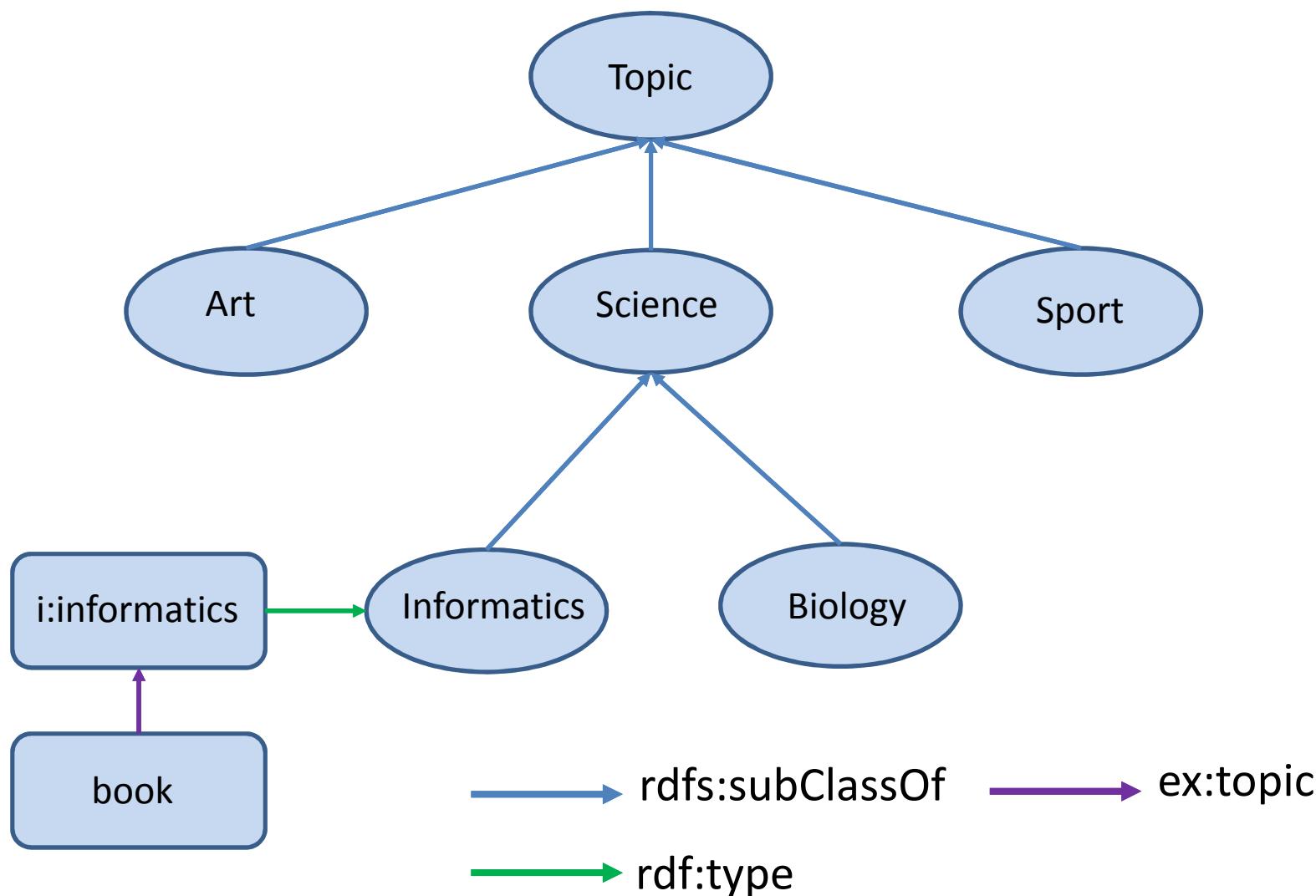
book

→ rdfs:subClassOf

Topic (1)



Topic (2)



Héritage

- Il n'y a pas d'héritage avec RDF/S

Bonnes pratiques RDFS

1. Définir un namespace URI et un préfixe
2. Namespace URI référence le schema
3. Définir une racine pour la hiérarchie de classes
4. Renseigner rdfs:label et rdfs:comment
5. Eviter de mélanger les classes et les propriétés

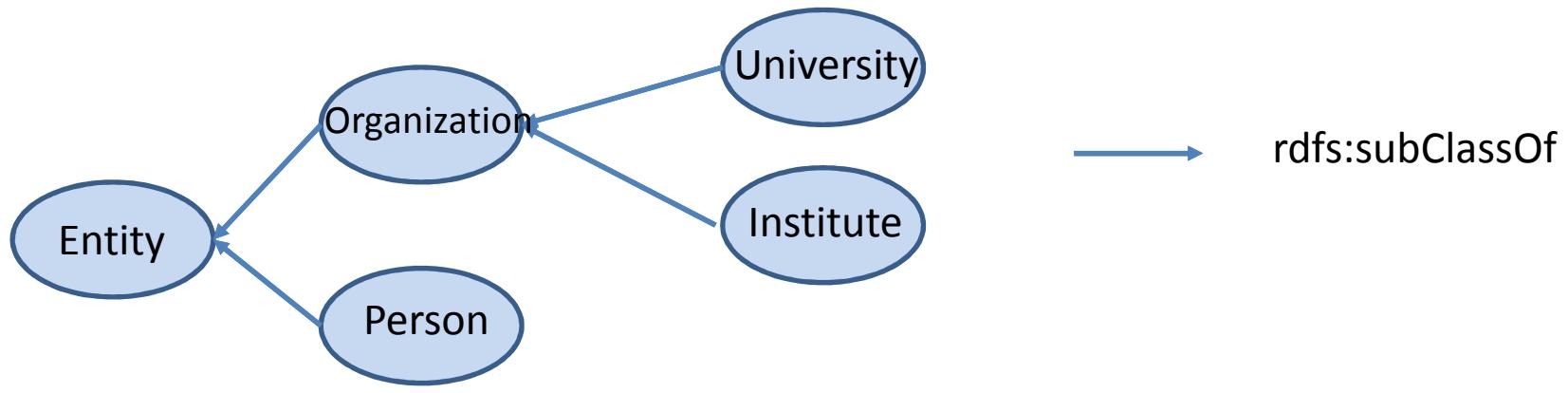
Bonnes pratiques RDFS

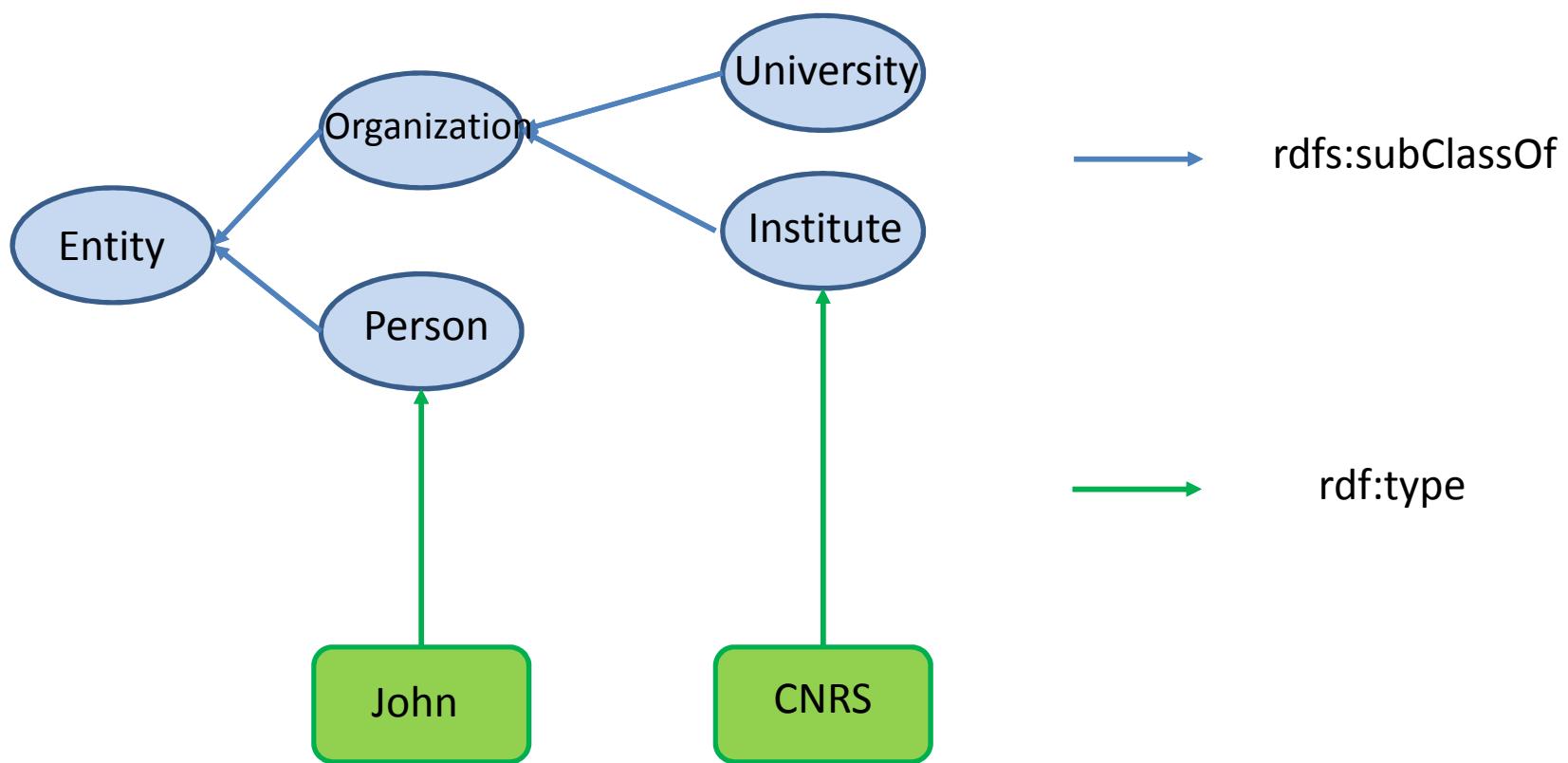
1. Choisir une langue pour les noms des classes et des propriétés (e.g. tout en anglais)
2. Nom de classe au singulier avec une majuscule
 - ex:Human, ex:WebOfData
3. Nom de propriété avec une minuscule
 - ex:name, ex:firstName

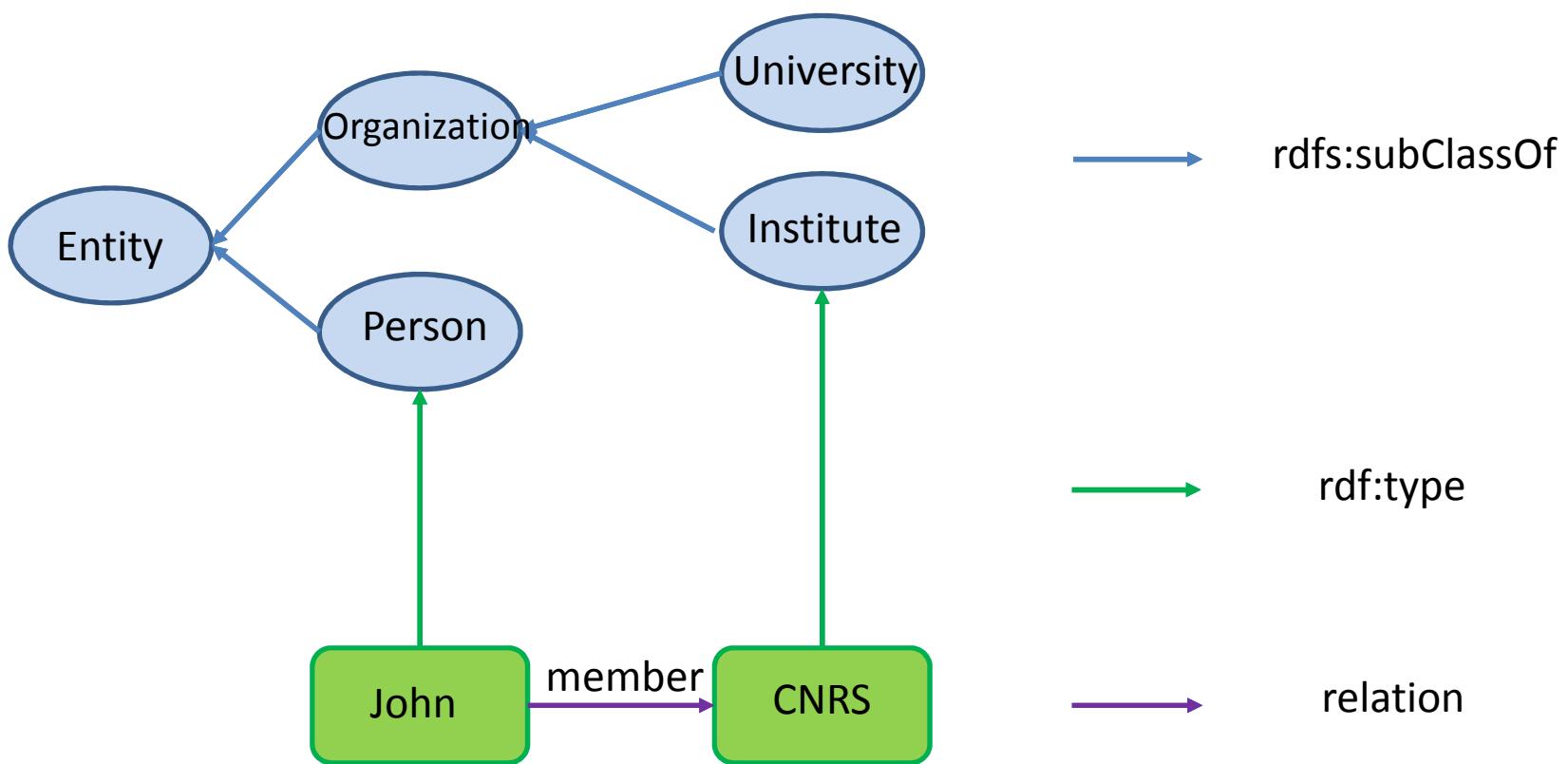
Modélisation RDF(S)

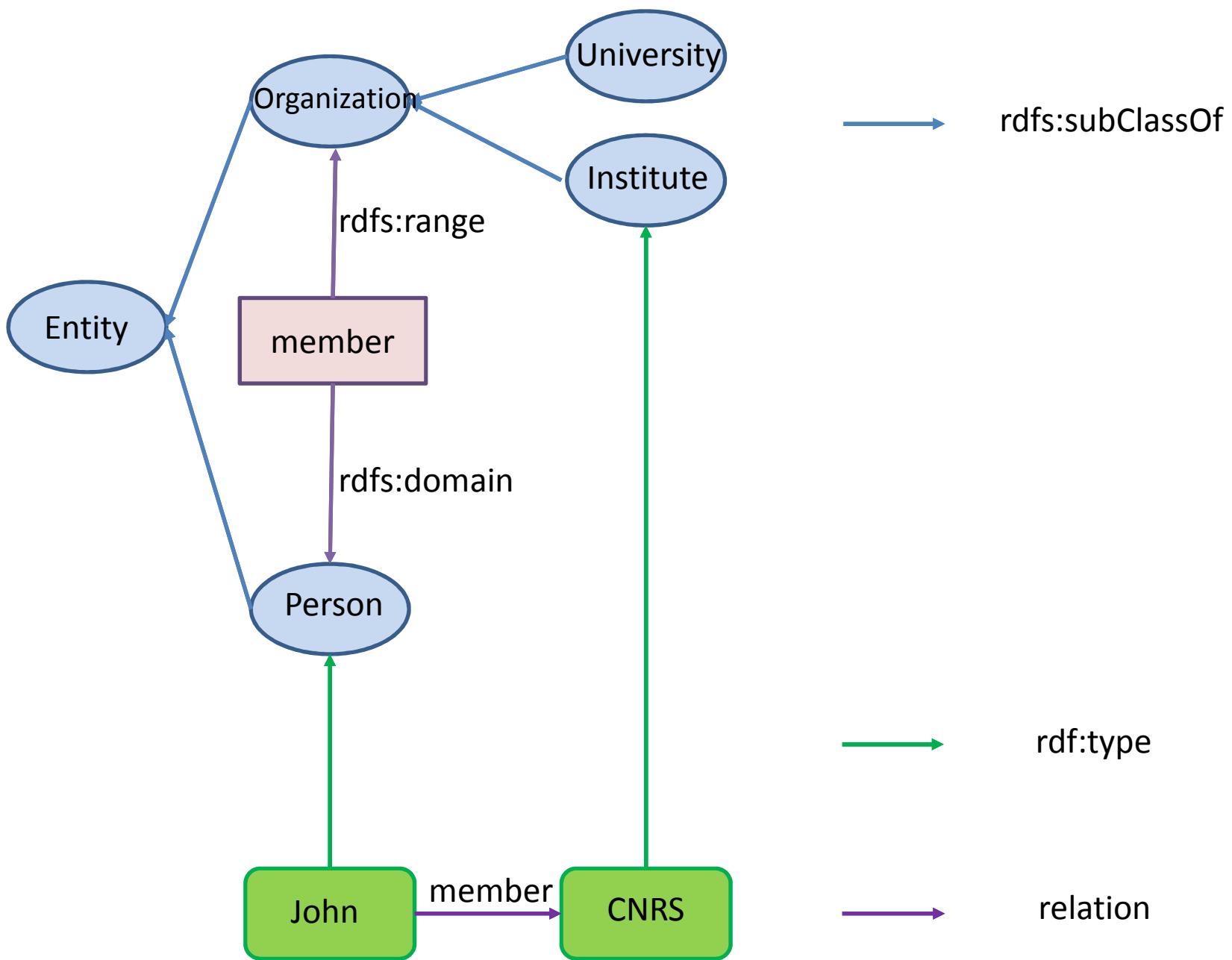
Trois « Axes » de modélisation

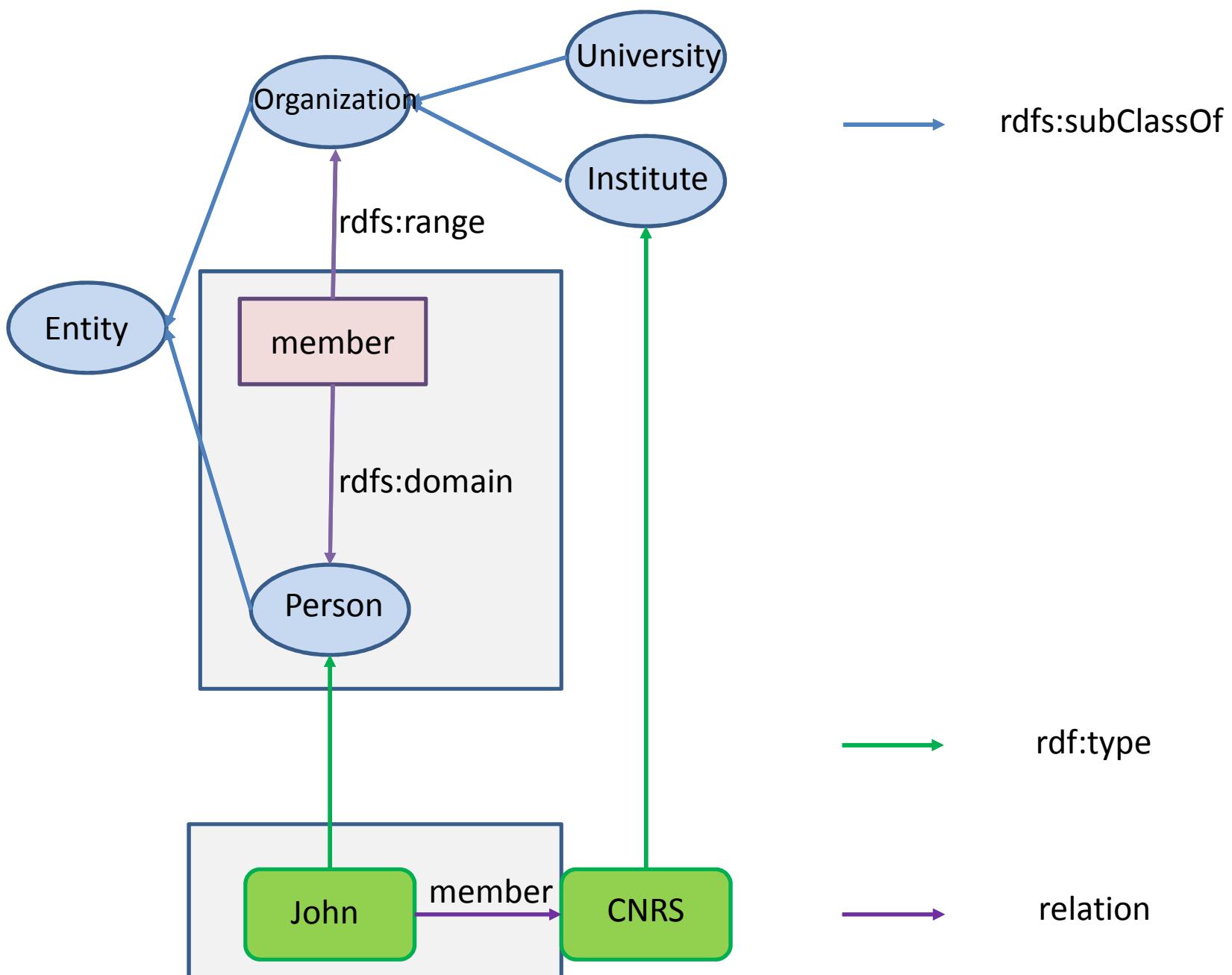
1. Subsomption (classe-classe)
 - rdfs:subClassOf
2. Instanciation (instance-classe)
 - rdf:type
3. Relation (instance-instance)
 - Relation (entre ressource)
 - Attribut (valeur littérale)

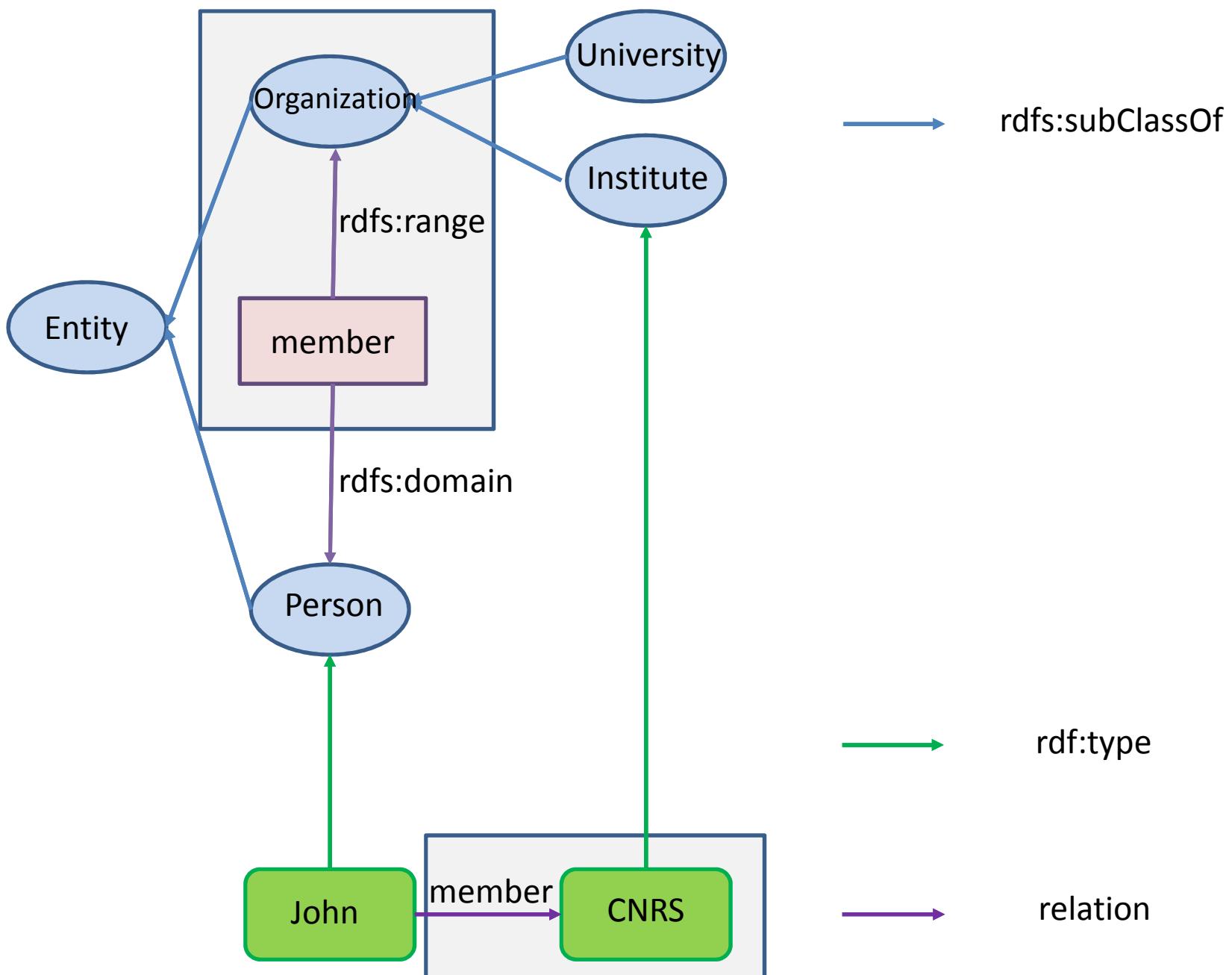


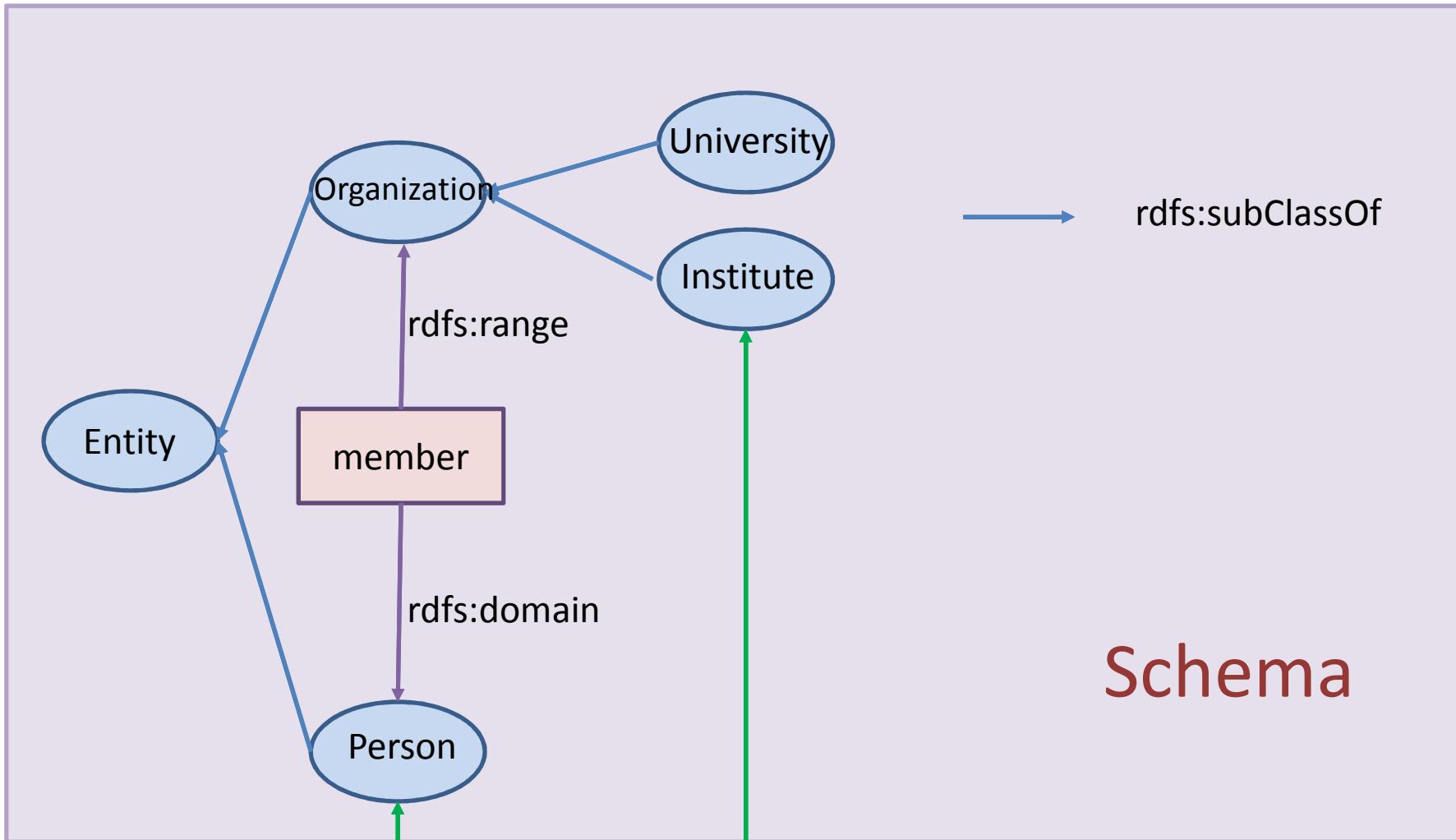










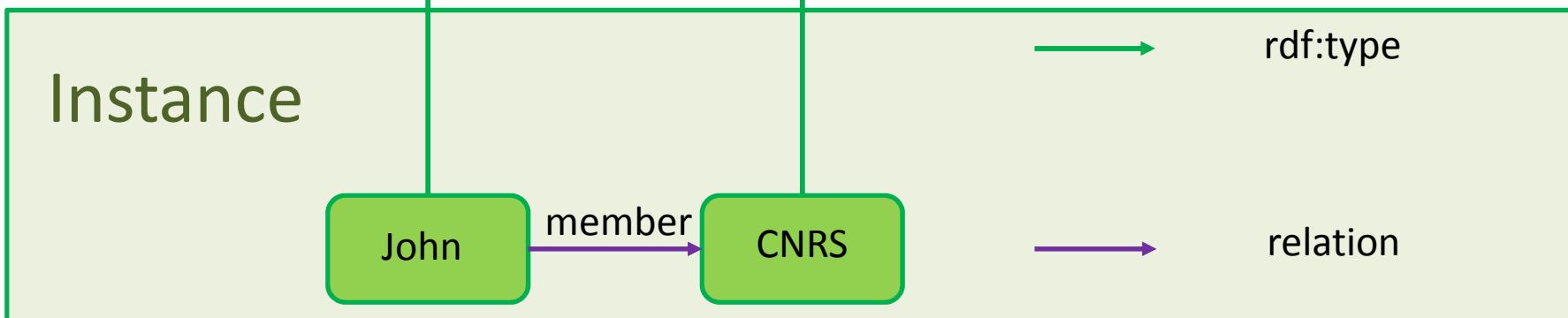
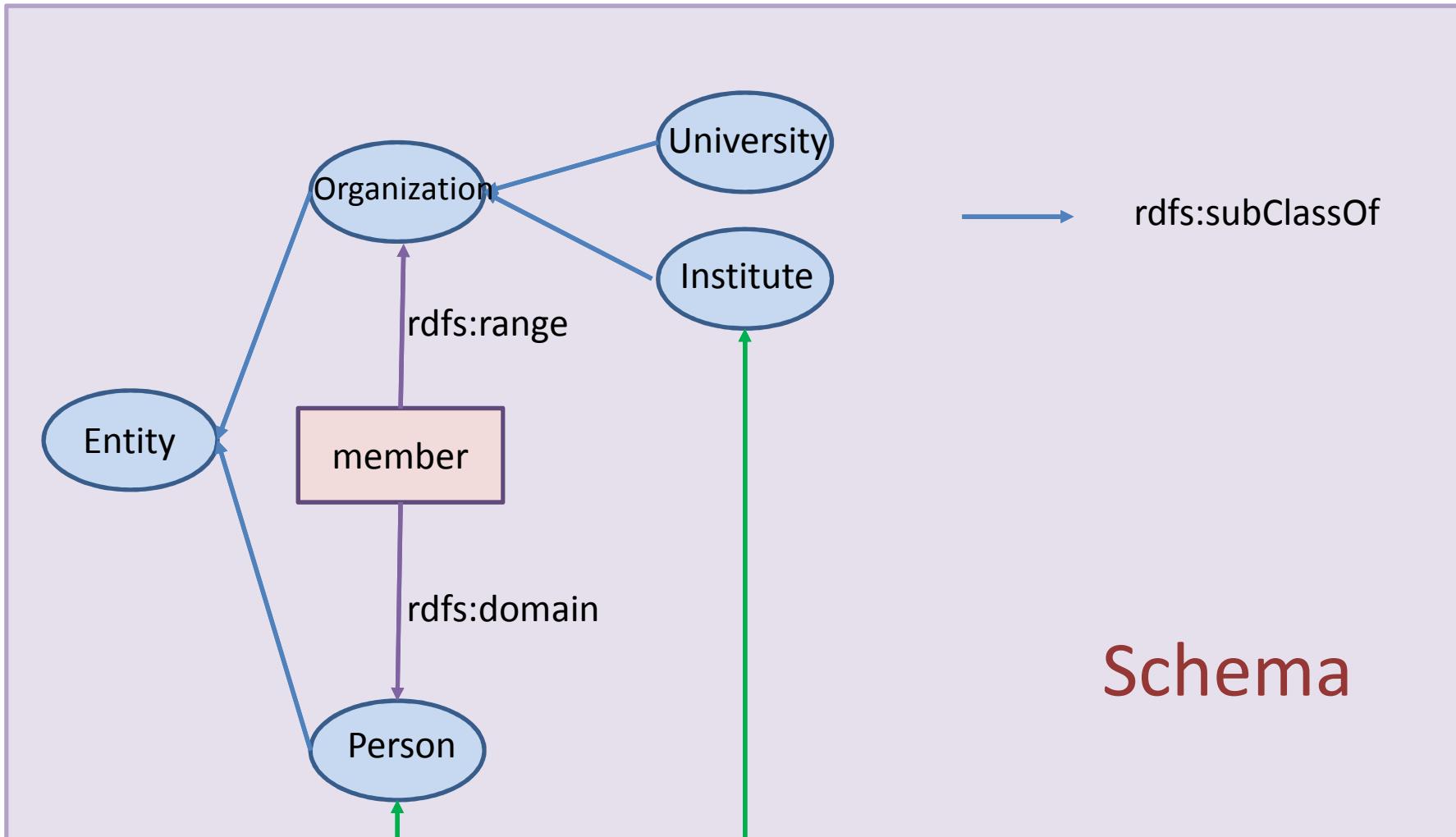


Schema

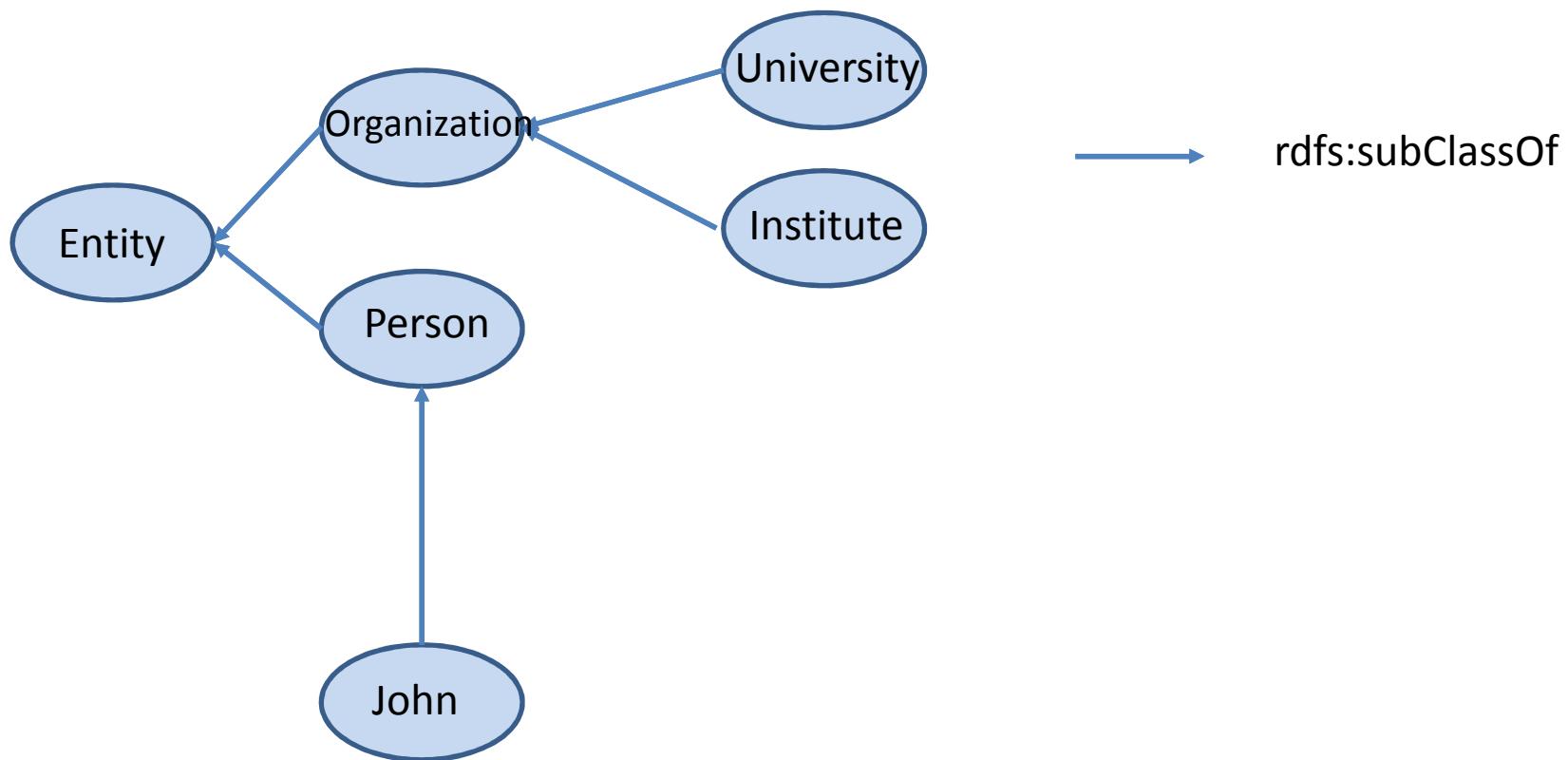


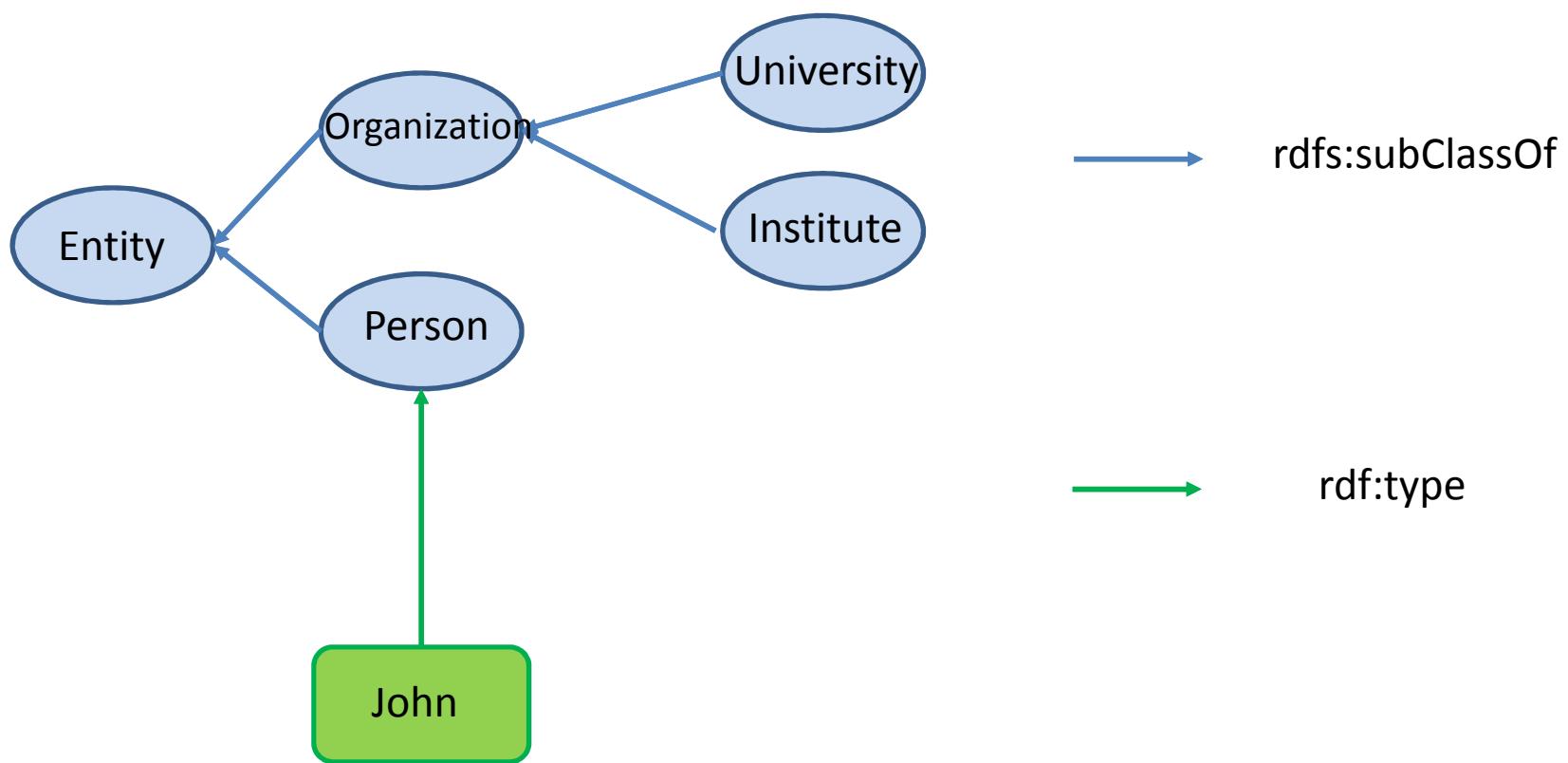
rdf:type

relation

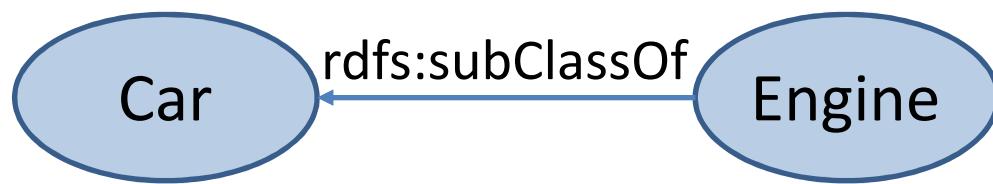


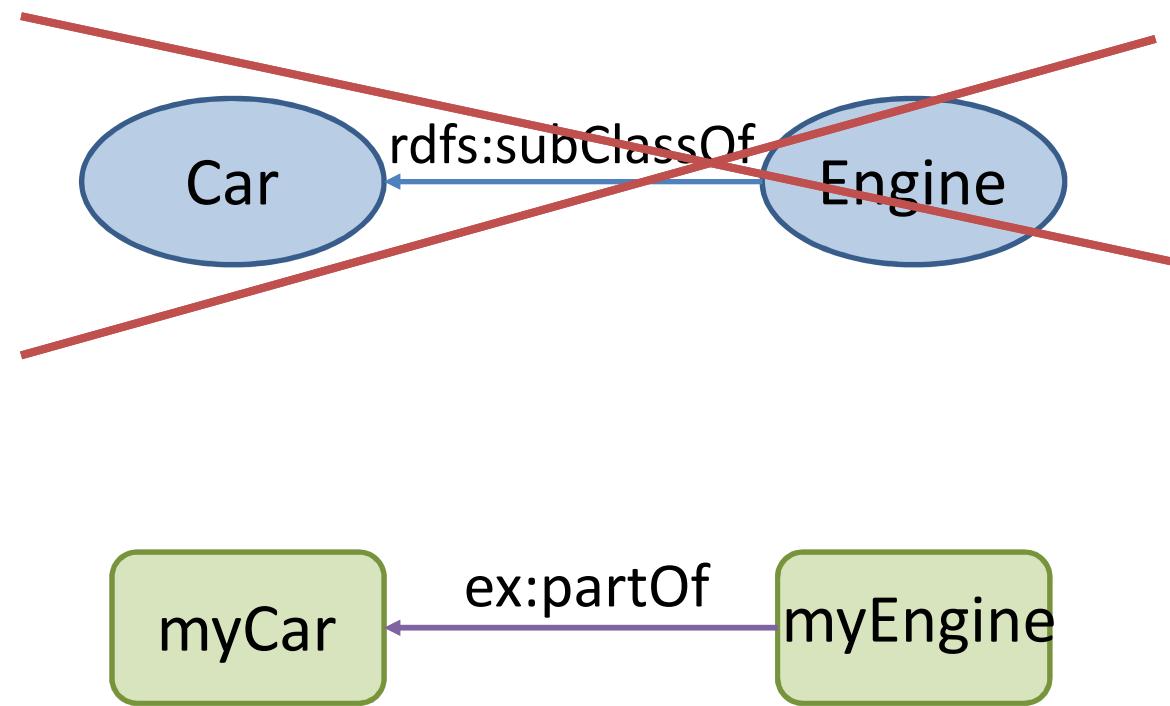
Erreur à ne pas commettre





Autre erreur





RDFS, what else ?

- OWL : Web Ontology Language
 - Description Logics
- SKOS : Simple Knowledge Organization System
 - Thesaurus
- SHACL : Shapes Constraint Language
 - Constraint Language for RDF
- RIF : Rule Interchange Format
 - Inference Rules

Plan

1. RDF : Resource Description Framework
2. RDFS : RDF Schema
- 3. SPARQL : RDF Query Language**

SPARQL

- RDF Query Language
- RDF Update Language
- Protocole HTTP

Emuler la subsomption

```
select * where {  
    ?x rdf:type/rdfs:subClassOf* ex:Human  
}
```

Parcourir une liste

```
select * where {  
    ?list rdf:rest*/rdf:first ?elem  
}
```

Graphe nommé

```
select * where {
```

```
graph ?g { ?doc ex:subject ?topic }
```

```
}
```

Graphe nommé

```
select * where {  
    ?g ex:date "1932-06-06"^^xsd:date  
    graph ?g { ?doc ex:subject ?topic }  
}
```

Service

Interroger SPARQL endpoint distant

```
prefix geo: <http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/wgs84_pos#>
prefix o:   <http://dbpedia.org/ontology>
```

```
select * where {
  ?x o:birthPlace ?uri
  service <http://fr.dbpedia.org/sparql> {
    ?uri geo:lat ?lat ; geo:long ?lon
  }
}
```

Conclusion

- Web de données
- Ecosystème de langages standards
- Représentation et échange de données et de connaissances sur le Web

Conclusion

- Nombreuses bases existantes
 - <http://fr.dbpedia.org/sparql>
 - <http://data.bnf.fr/sparql>
 - <http://rdf.insee.fr/sparql>
- <https://www.w3.org/wiki/SparqlEndpoints>
- <http://lov.okfn.org/dataset/lov/>

« Tout doit être le plus simple possible, mais pas plus simple que ça »

Albert Einstein